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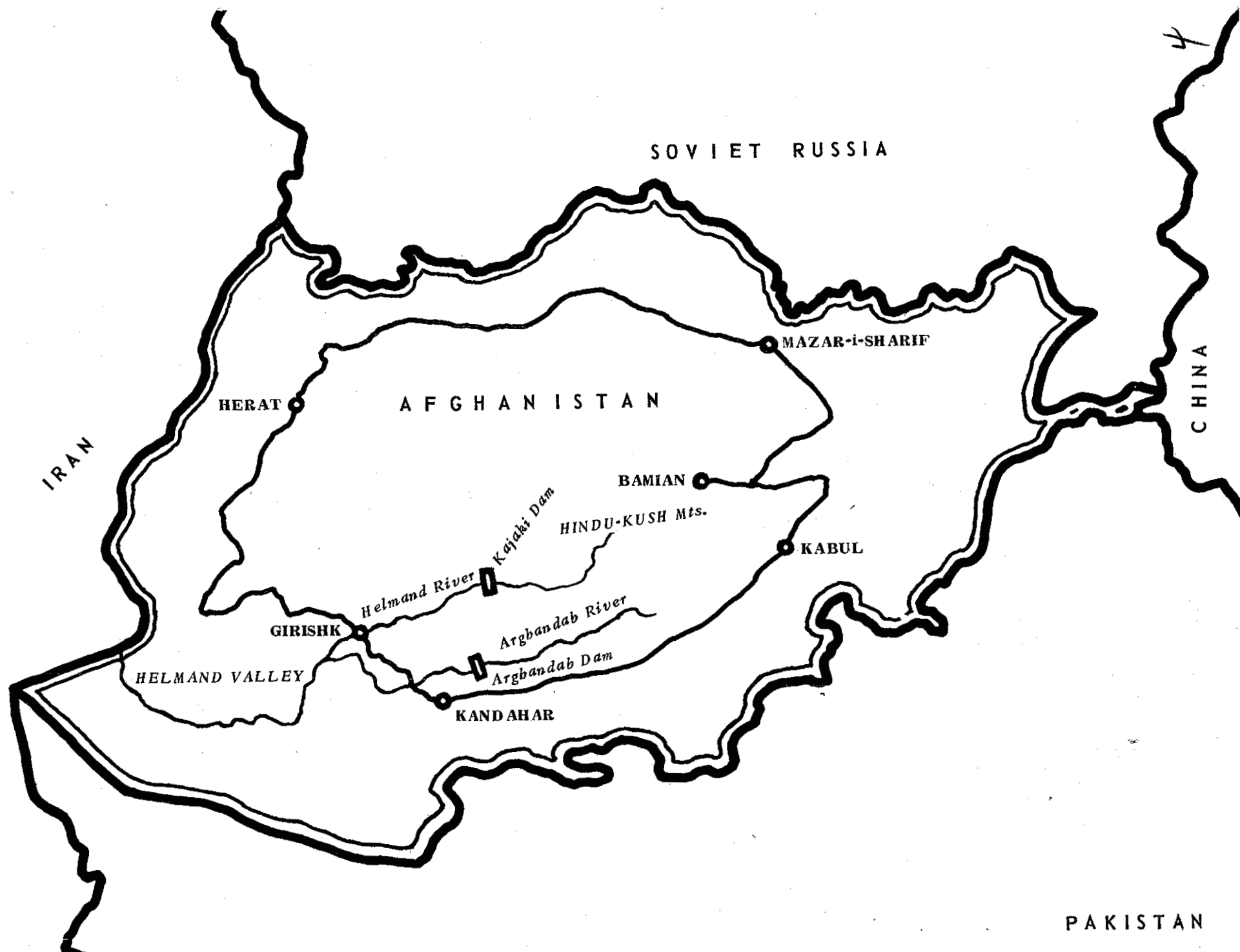
AFGHANISTAN

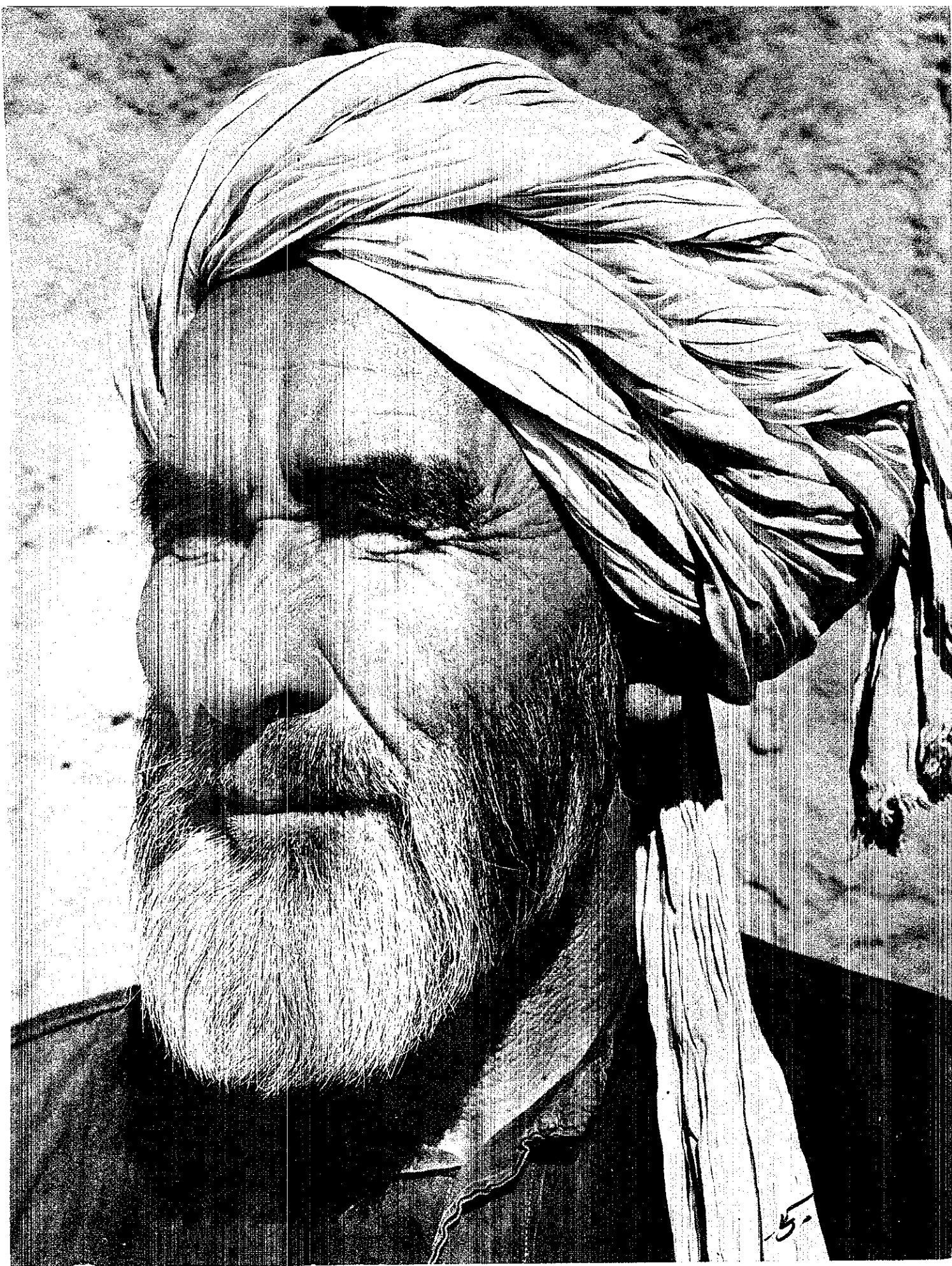
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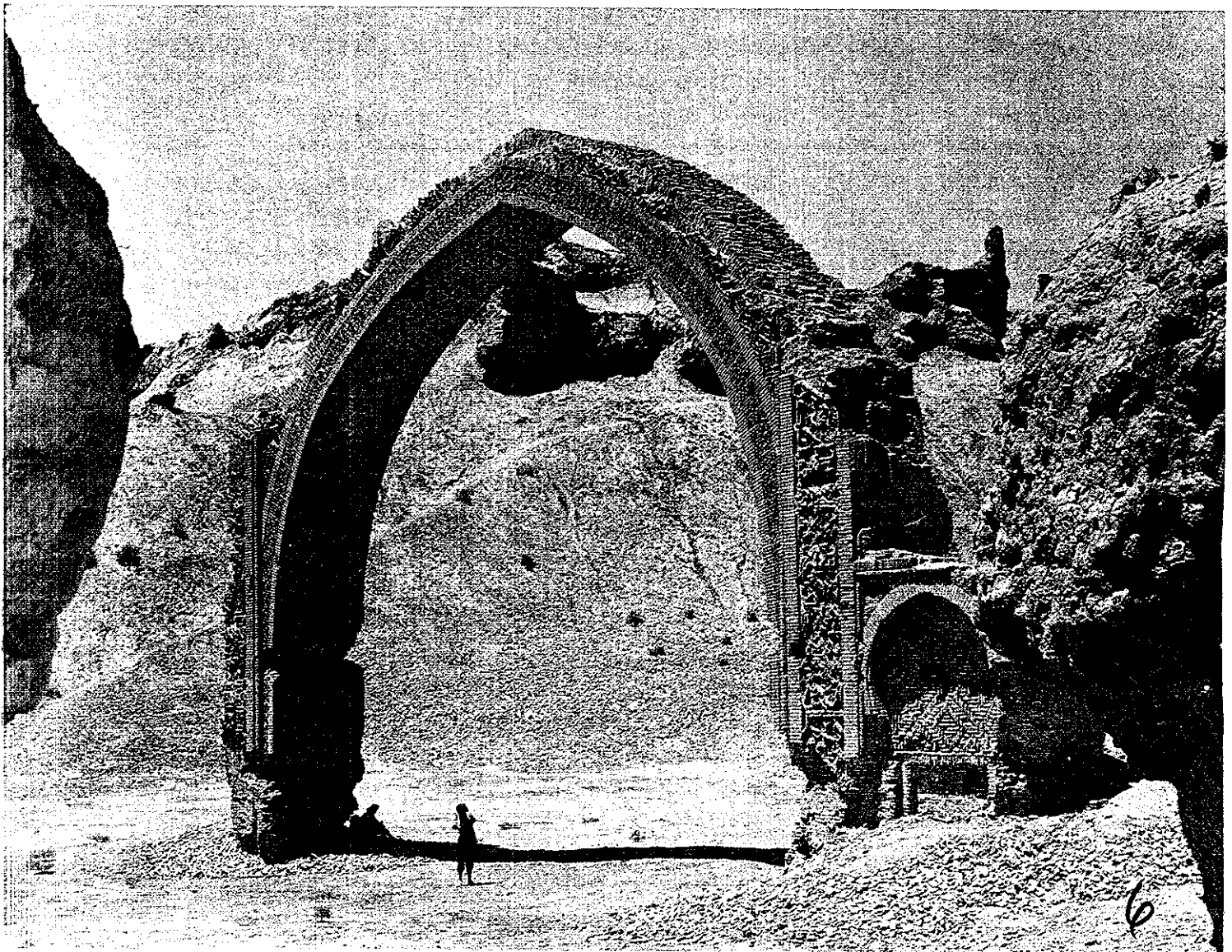
MONUMENTS

of a past greatness

Since the beginning of history, Afghanistan has been a crossroad for some of the great civilizations of the world. Conquerors, traders, explorers, adventurers - all have scaled her passes, all have swept through her cities. With a result that today traces of her rich past can be found all the way from Qaleh Bist in the southwestern corner to northern Balkh, once known as the Mother of Cities. Great devastation occurred with Genghis Khan's arrival in the thirteenth century. Many of the ruins visible today are the result of his campaigns.

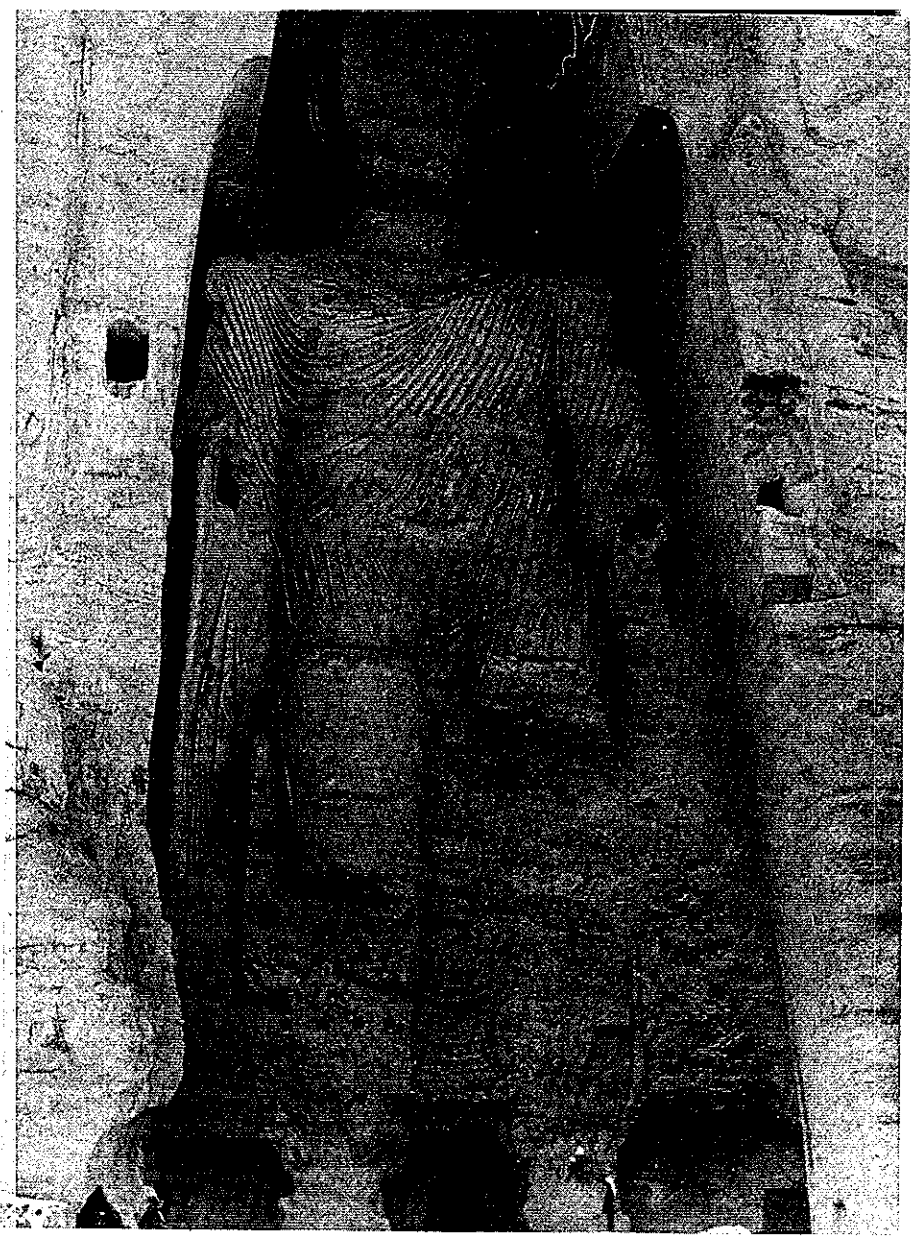
Below :

In the southwest, ruins such as this majestic ceremonial arch at Qaleh Bist recall scenes of elaborate pageants and gatherings in the days of the Kushan Kings (first to eighth centuries, A.D.).



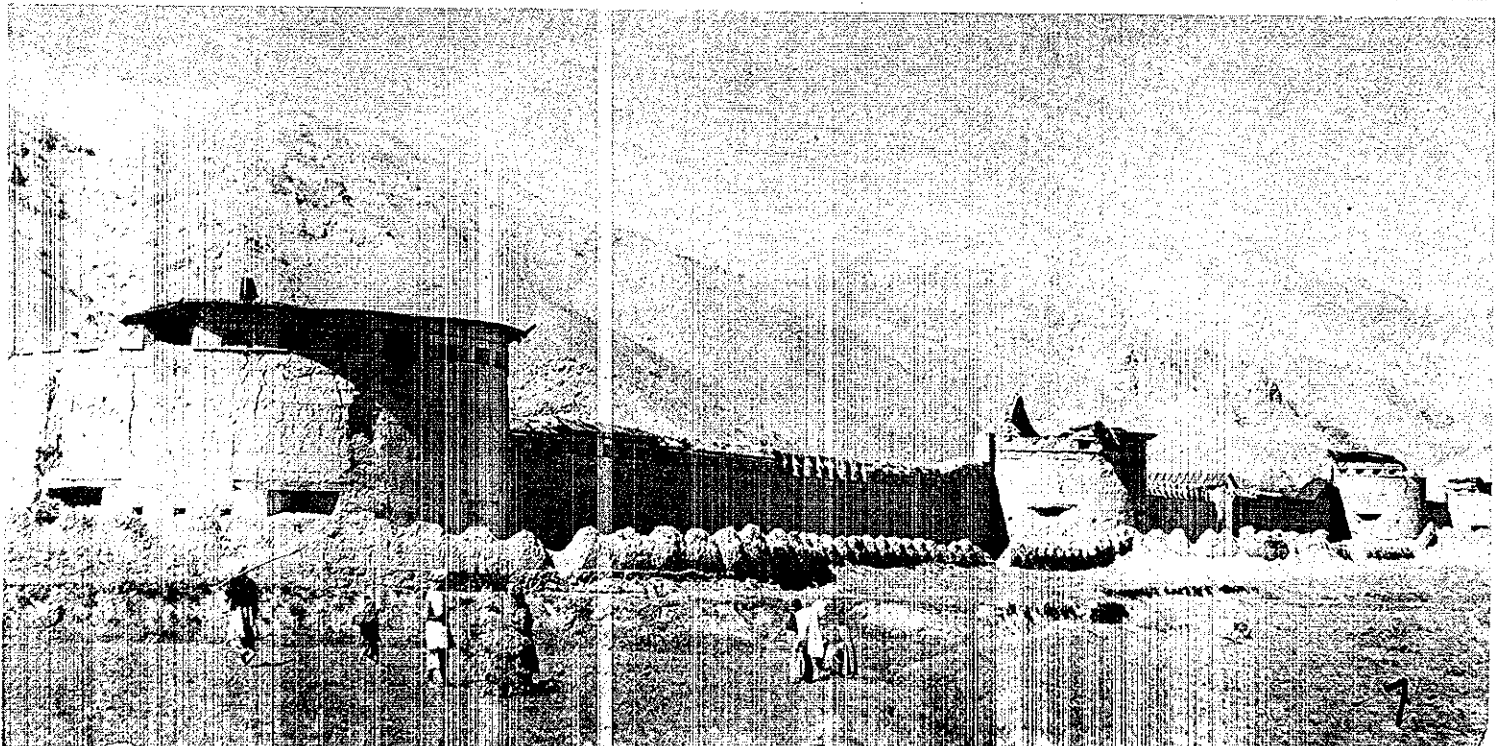
Right :

The great silent Buddha at Bamiyan (north-central Afghanistan, 200 miles north-west of Kabul) also suffered destruction in Genghis Khan's day. All 175 feet of him stand in a niche in a cliff in the narrow but beautifully-lush Bamiyan Valley—an area which once supported thousands of people.



Below :

This crumbling fort at Jabalus-Siraj, a few miles north of Kabul, was once the strong garrison of one of Afghanistan's kings. Now nomadic tribes stop here for shelter, and farmers harvest crops beneath its walls.

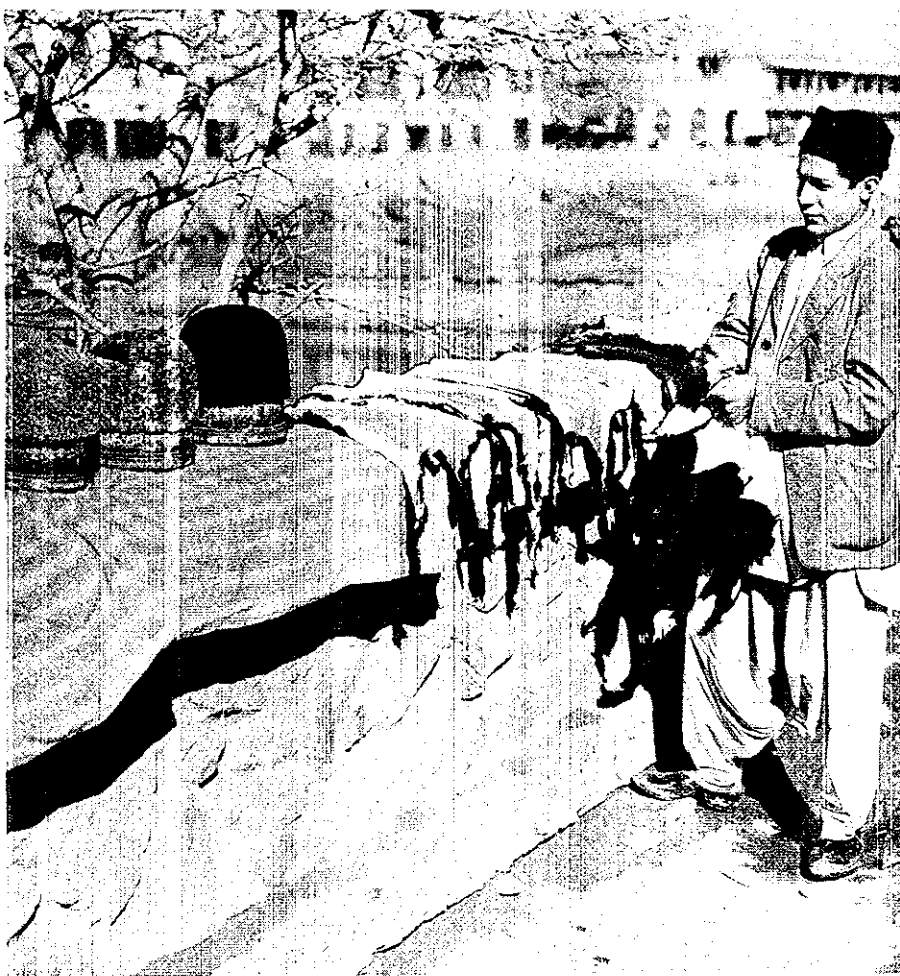




**People
building
a great
future**



Types and tribes are numerous among the Afghan people. But in general, whether Pathans (who inhabit the Khyber Pass area) or Hazaras (who are supposed to be the descendants of Genghis Khan's hordes) or Uzbeks (inhabitants of the northern provinces along the Russian border), they are hardy mountain people—noted for their hospitality and friendliness. (Pictures shown: (counterclockwise) young surveyor, young Afghan engineers building new irrigation canals, farmer winnowing wheat, Afghan construction worker in Helmand Valley, farmer cutting wheat and apprentice in a karakul fur shop.)





TECHNICAL COOPERATION

between the United States and Afghanistan --

Partnership for Progress

It was in February, 1951, that the first agreement for technical assistance between the Government of the United States of America and the Royal Afghan Government was made. At that time the two Governments contracted to work together to facilitate development of Afghanistan's economy, to stimulate the interchange of technical skills and to strengthen understanding.

The Afghan Government had already launched an impressive program of land reclamation in the Southwest. Two huge earth-fill dams and an irrigation canal system were being built, partly financed by a loan from the Export-Import Bank. But the work of the American construction firm, Morrison-Knudsen Afghanistan, Inc., was nearing completion and the time was ripe for initiation of a technical cooperation program. There were scores of problems to be solved and many openings for technical assistance in such fields as soil testing, water-table control, stream-flow measurements, seed selection, etc.

Since 1951, the United States technical assistance program has been expanded to include work in all parts of Afghanistan and in fields ranging from mining to education.



Left to right:

Robert M. Snyder, Director, USA Operations Mission to Afghanistan;
Abdullah Malikyar, President General, Helmand Valley Authority, and DuVal Stoaks,
Assistant Director for Helmand, look over a map of HVA headquarters town, Lashkar
Gah.

W

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1956

AGRICULTURE

In cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture and H.V.A.
National Agricultural Research and Development.
Helmand Agricultural Development.
Helmand Canal Operation and Maintenance.
Helmand Surface Water Investigation.
Helmand Arghandab Irrigation Survey.

INDUSTRIES AND MINING

In cooperation with Ministry of Mines and Industries.
Mineral Resources and Coal Production.
Village Industries Development.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

In cooperation with H.V.A. and the Ministry of Public Health.
Helmand Public Health and Sanitation.

EDUCATION

In cooperation with the Ministry of Education and H.V.A.
Institute of Education.
Vocational Agriculture Education.
Afghan Institute of Technology.
Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering.
University Administration.
Helmand Training Center.

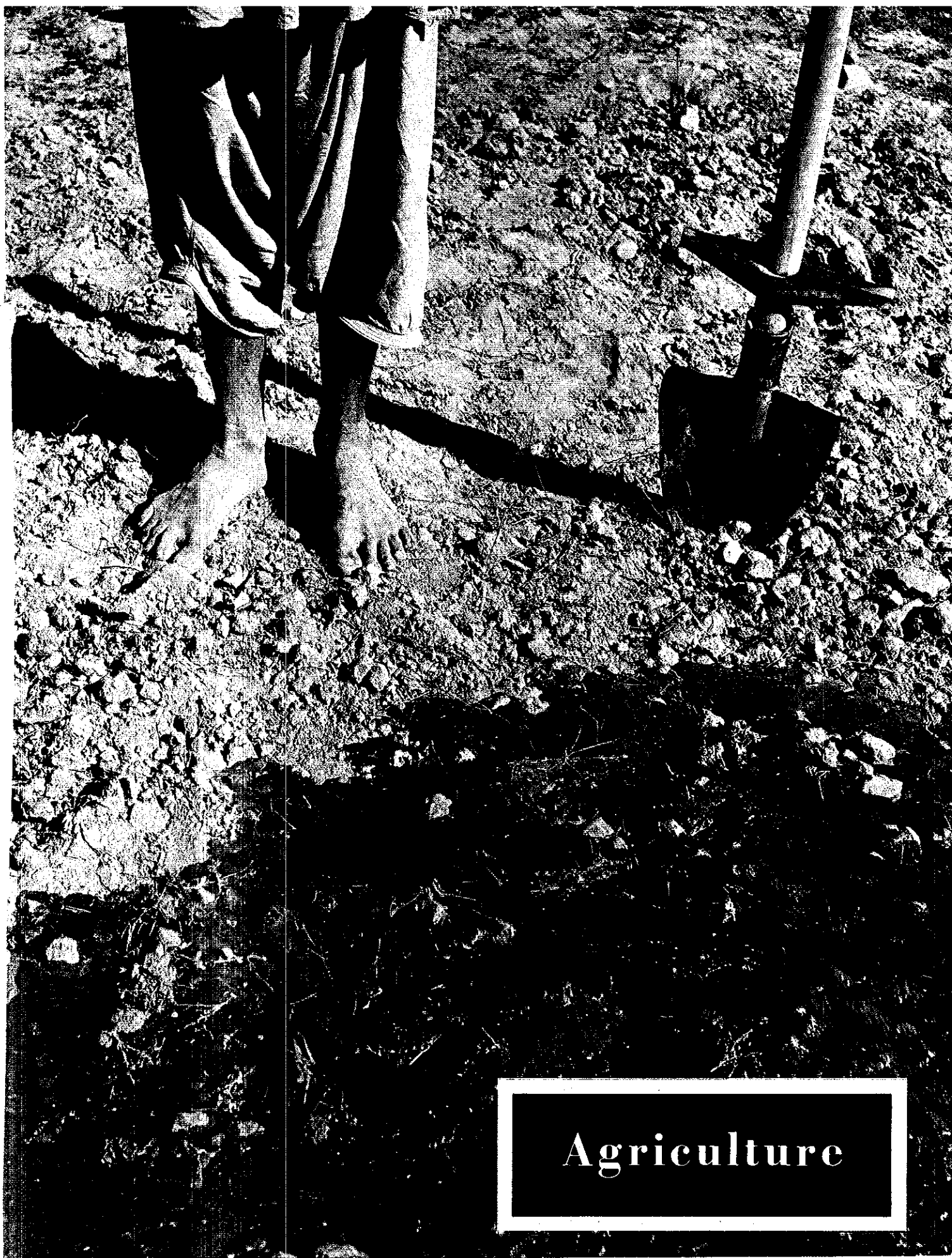
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

In cooperation with Ministries of Finance and National Economy and H.V.A.
Public Administration.
Helmand Public Administration.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In cooperation with Ministry of National Economy and H.V.A.
Rural Development. — Logar Valley.
Helmand Rural Development and Agricultural Extension.

12



Agriculture



Gardeners at the Research Station plant American seeds to compare yields with Afghan varieties.



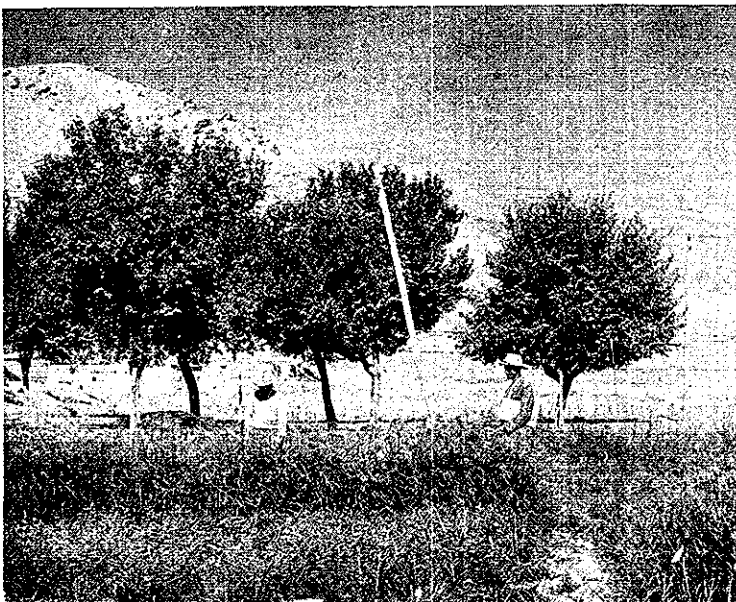
Various kinds of chickens are being raised at the Station with a plan to cross Afghan types with other types.

National Agricultural Research and Development

This is a continuing cooperative project with the Royal Afghan Ministry of Agriculture. Its purpose is to assist in strengthening the organization and functioning of the Technical Division of the Ministry and in establishing a central research and experiment station and regional sub-stations. Specialists are provided in agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, plant protection, agricultural engineering, irrigation and administration. The project is implemented largely through a contract with the University of Wyoming.

Dr. A. C. Hildreth, Advisor of Agriculture Research, stands in a sample plot of grass grown from African seeds. The next step is to see how this type winters.

Chief of Wyoming Party, Blaine Bradshaw, and Abdul Ghufuran, examines samples of clover drying. Later it will be weighed to compare yields.



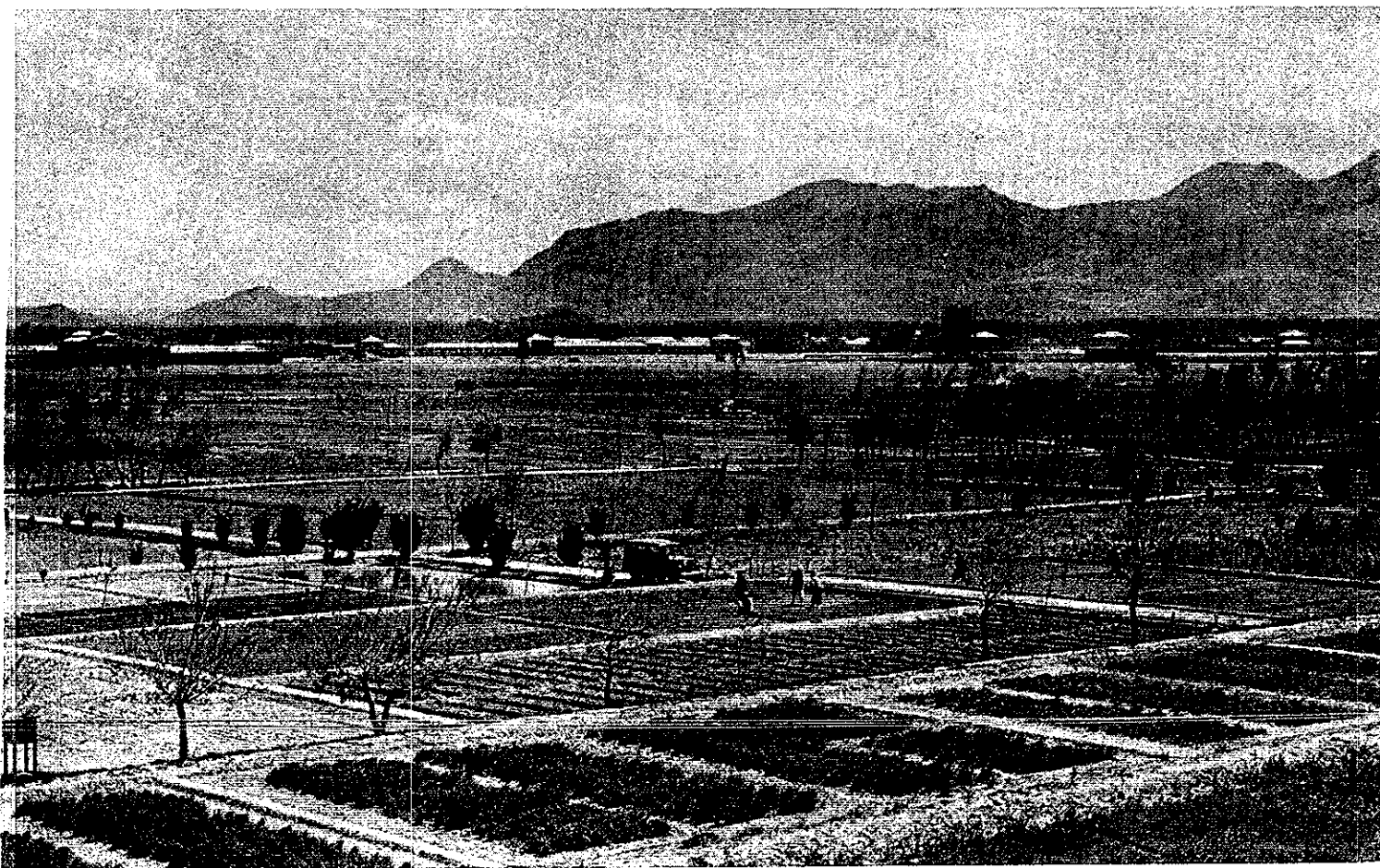
Agriculture is the foundation stone of the Afghan economy. It has been estimated that between 85 and 90 percent of the country's 12,000,000 people survive wholly or in part upon income from agriculture and its allied industries.

But there are numerous potentials for improvement. If advancement is to be sound, a basic research program in agriculture must be set up. (Little has been accomplished over the centuries in improvement of varieties and cultural practices.) With few exceptions varieties common in Afghanistan show lack of disease resistance, yield ability and good physical characteristics. Soils have become depleted in necessary humus materials and for many crops, lack necessary tilth and fertility.

At present, research and tests are being carried out on wheat, barley, oats, corn, grain, sorghums, vegetables, fruits and other crops at the Experimental Farm just outside of Kabul. It is proposed that at least one sub-station be set up in a provincial area next year.

Below :

View of National Agricultural Research and Development Experimental Farm in Karti-Char

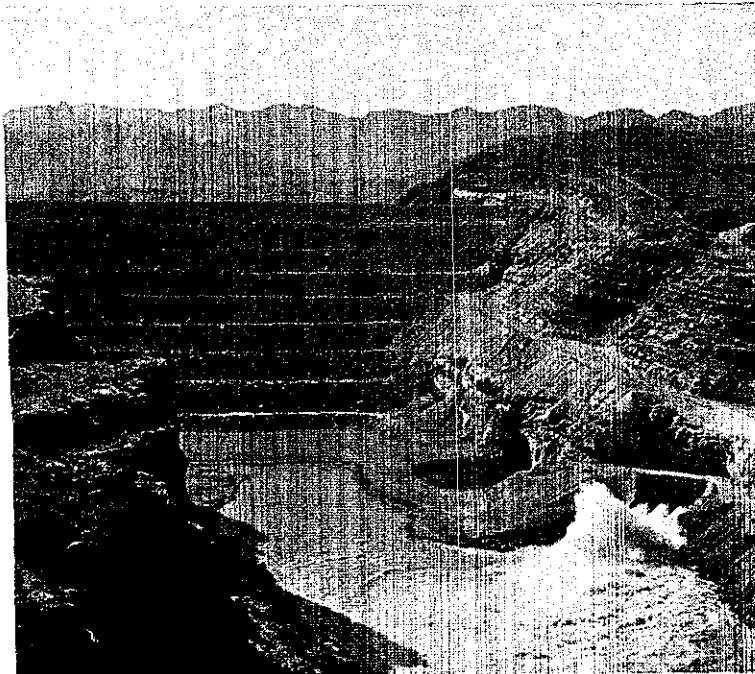


THE HELMAND VALLEY



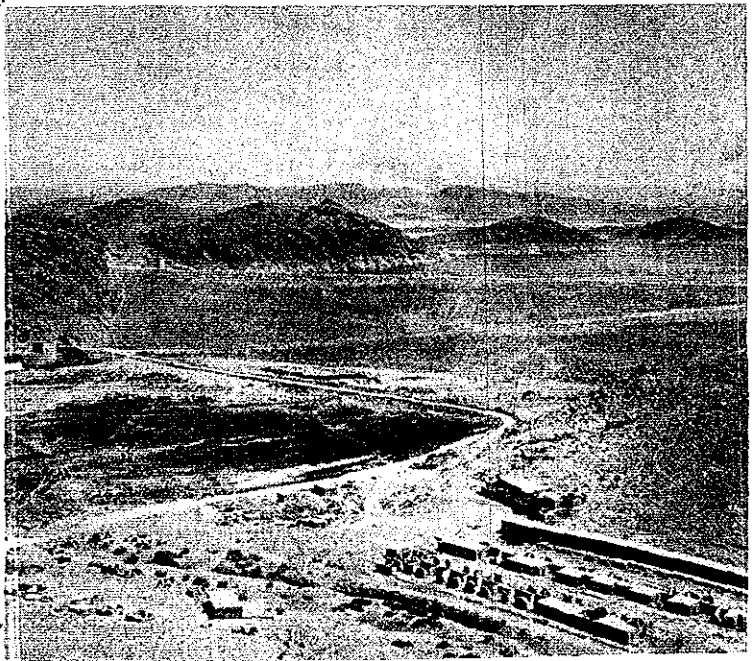
DEVELOPMENT OF A REGION
IN AFGHANISTAN

Student demonstrator from Afghan Institute of Technology shows location of Helmand Valley projects on map at 1954 Jeshan exhibit.



The reservoir formed by giant Kajaki Dam is the main source of water for the Helmand Valley irrigation projects. This earth-and-rock structure (built by Morrison-Knudsen) rises to a height of 300 feet above its foundation, and the length along the crest is 887 feet. Formerly millions of acre feet of water from the Helmand Valley's spring floods flowed unused into the huge Chakansur Basin. Now water is stored for the hot, dry summer months.

Arghandab Dam, across a tributary of the Helmand 20 miles northeast of Kandahar, was completed by Morrison-Knudsen in January, 1952. Also an earth-fill structure, it is 145 feet high and 1740 feet long. Its reservoir stores 350,000 acre-feet of water released through an 866-foot tunnel. It is planned that power installations will be made at Arghandab and Girishk to prepare for Afghanistan's industrial development which is now being planned to follow the agrarian program.





This is a cooperative project with the Helmand Valley Authority to provide aid in: conducting agricultural research and experimentation; developing forest nurseries; increasing supply of improved seeds, plants and livestock; formulating and implementing forestry, agronomy, horticulture and livestock programs. Emphasis is on in-service training of personnel of HVA Agriculture Department.

Left :

Aerial photo of the Nadi-Ali area in the Helmand—first section undertaken for reclamation—with newly settled nomad villages in upper right corner.

Below :

Abdul Kayeum, vice-president of HVA, examines a cotton plant, with an Afghan trainee at the HVA experimental farm on the banks of the Marga Canal.

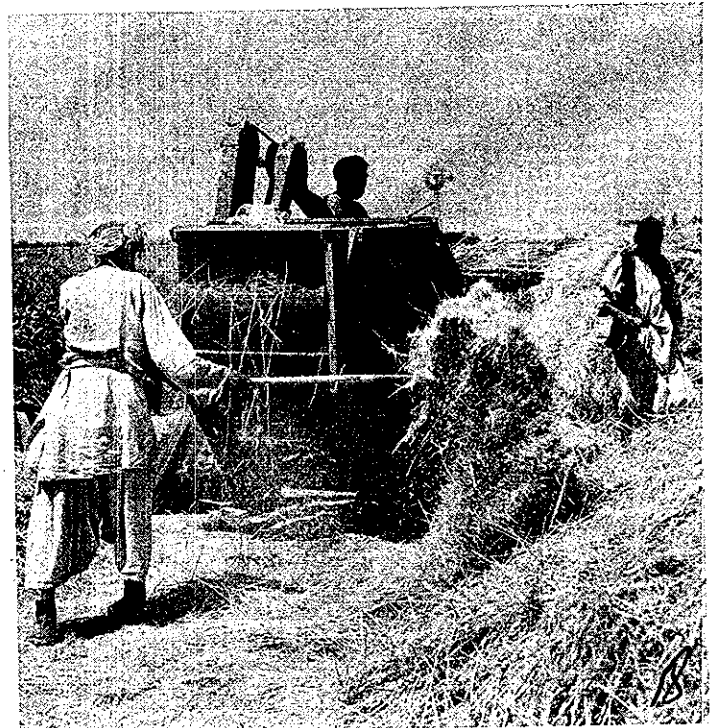
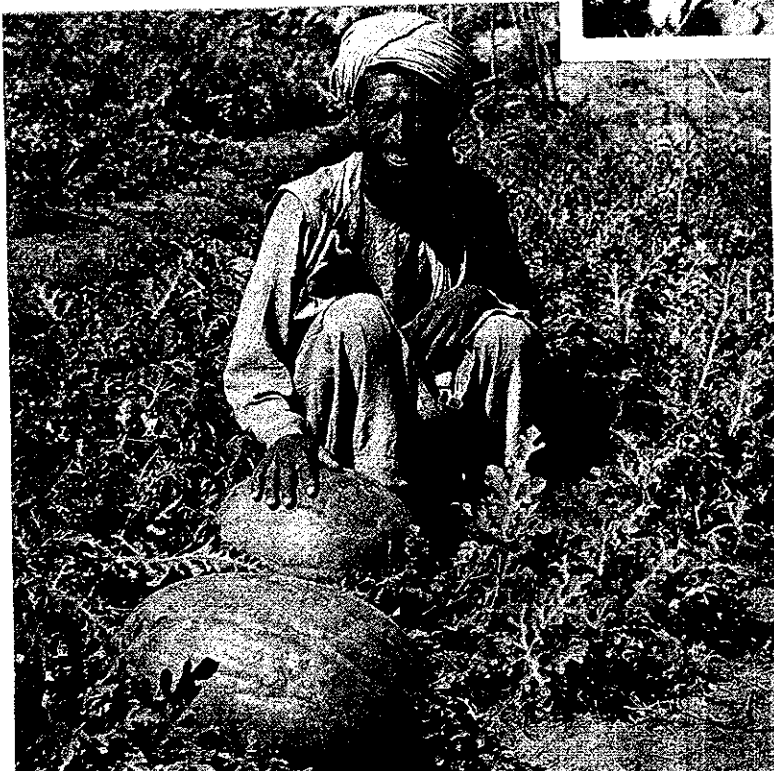
Helmand Agricultural Development

Lower left :

Melons supreme at the HVA experimental farm. These improved seeds will later be used in other Helmand projects.

Lower right :

American threshing machine being used at Nadi-Ali.





Above :

ICA Agricultural Adviser and Afghan counterpart are pleased with results in their broom corn experiments. It is hoped that this type plant can soon be used in manufacturing better brooms for Afghanistan.

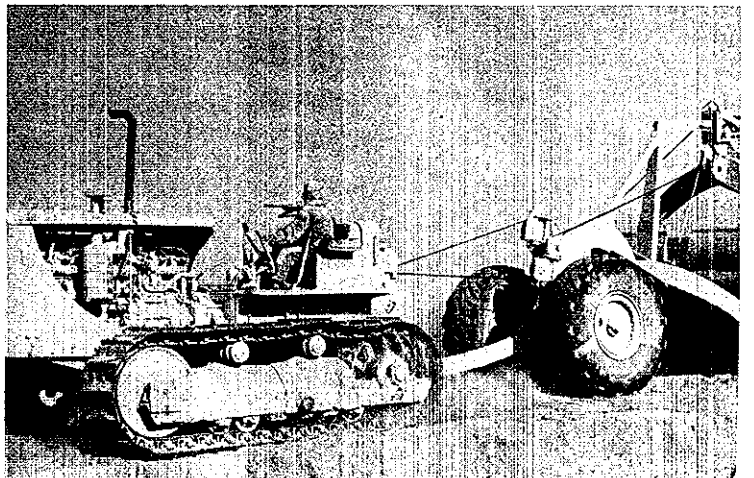
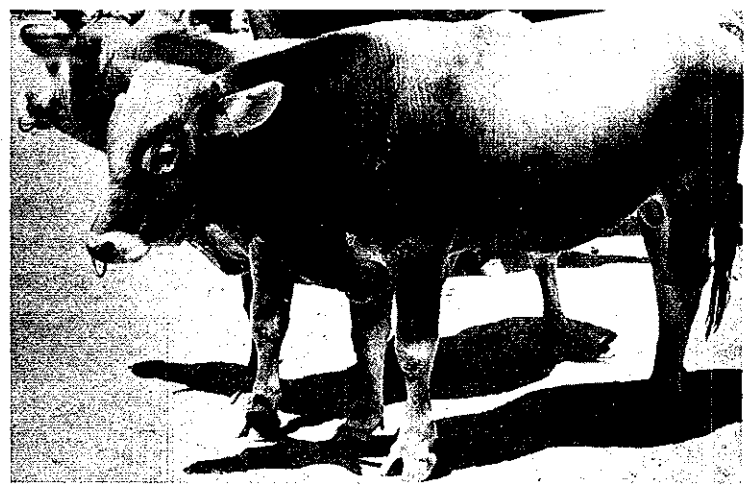
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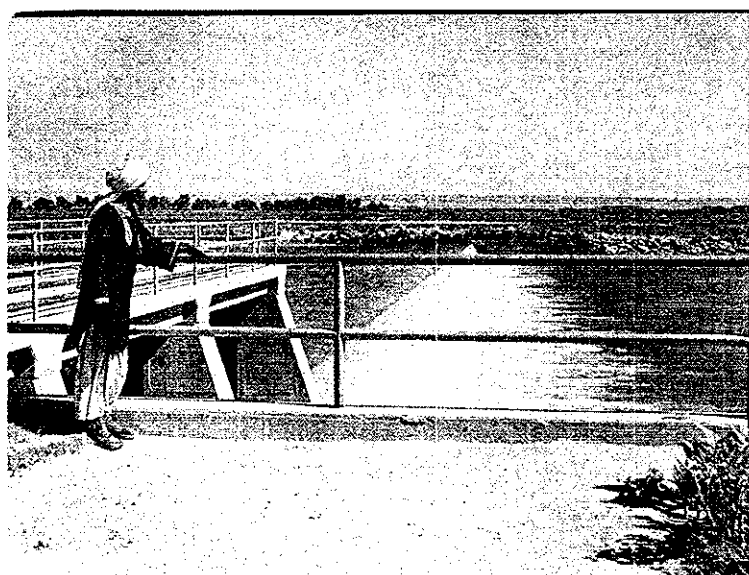
These bulls and also some sheep were brought from America to improve Afghan breeds.

These Siberian pea trees were planted from seed five months ago. It is planned that they will be used as wind breaks to protect fields in the Helmand. They are being shown by ICA forestry advisor.

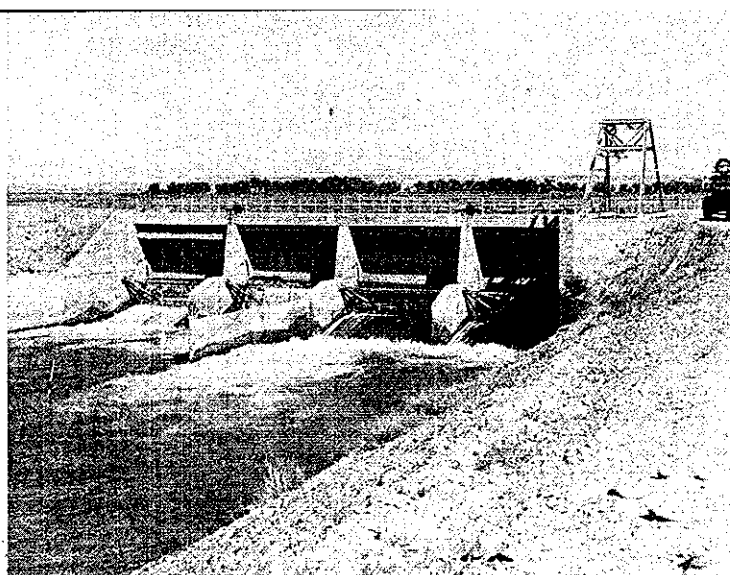
Year-old seedlings in a pine-tree nursery are examined by Mr. Corson and Dr. Kayeum.

Afghan Construction Unit (division of HVA) prepares new desert areas for irrigation.





Boghra Diversion Dam

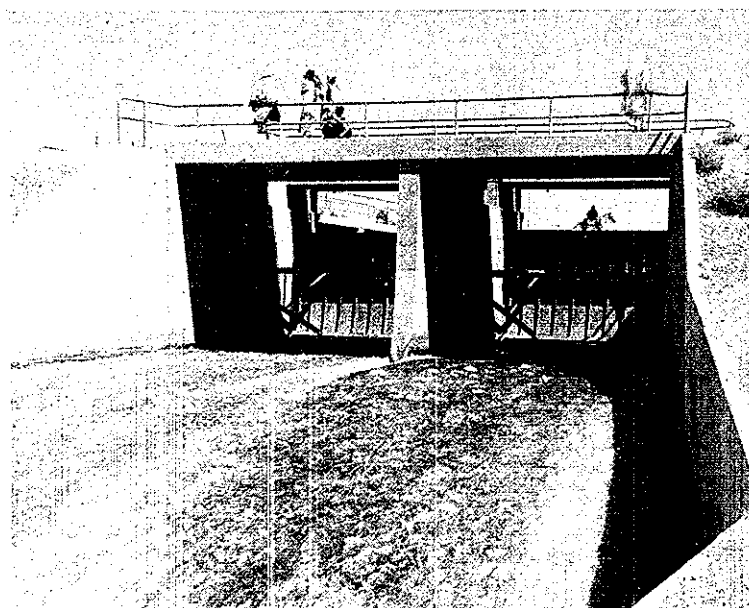


Boghra take-off structure at
beginning of Boghra Canal

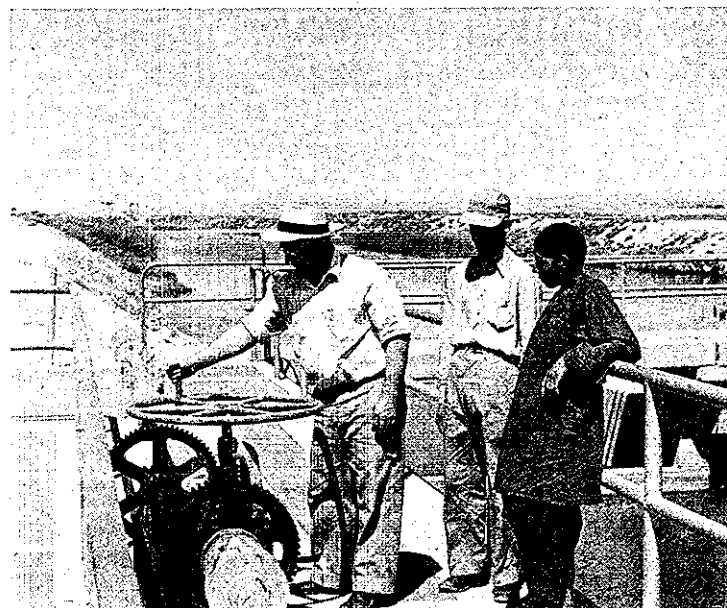
Helmand Canal Operation and Maintenance

In 1946 the Royal Government of Afghanistan undertook a large program of general land and water resource development of the entire Helmand River. This included the Helmand River area proper and also its tributaries. The American firm, Morrison-Knudsen Afghanistan, Inc. was brought to Afghanistan for the original surveys, investigations and actual construction work. As the major constructions were completed—Arghandab Dam and outlet works, Kajaki Dam and outlet works, Boghra Diversion Dam and Canal Headworks, Boghra Canal, East Marja Canal, Shamalan Canal and Nadi-Ali distribution and drainage system—the Royal Afghan Government set up a new directing agency called the Helmand Valley Authority. The Helmand Canal Operation and Maintenance Project was set up to help HVA staff control and manage the canals and to train HVA staff and employees in management, surveys and operation of the irrigation and drainage works of the several project areas.

Water outlet structure along Boghra.

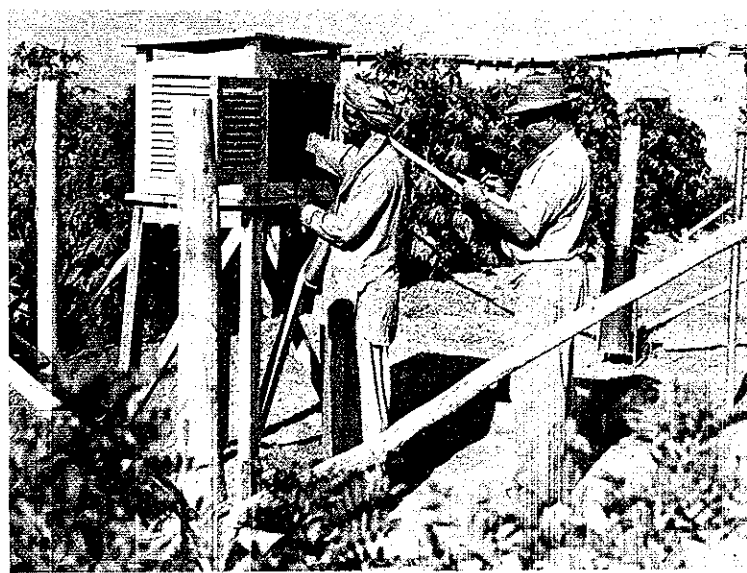


ICA technician demonstrates use
of water outlet machinery along Boghra
Canal.





ICA Hydrologist and trainee take stream-flow measurements in the Boghra Canal.



Temperature and humidity readings are recorded at weather station located in one Nadi-Ali village.

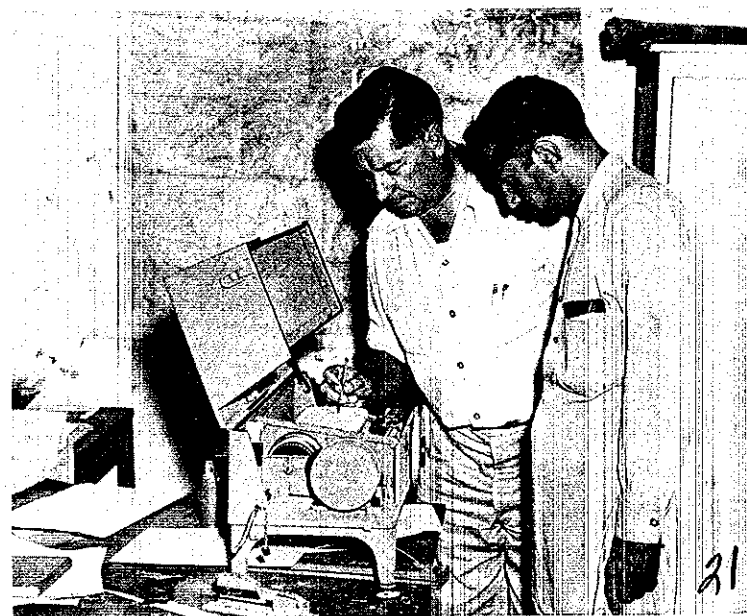
Helmand Surface Water Investigation

The primary objective of this hydrologic program is the surface water investigation to get data for future sound determination of the hydrologic regimen of the Helmand River. Also, the project is designed to prepare Afghan personnel to carry on the investigations and assume ultimate responsibility. Work in this field, particularly in analyzing technical data requires long experience and training. Since FY'53 the project has been functioning through an ICA agreement with and technicians furnished by the U.S. Geological Survey. The objectives, stated before, and the collection of physical data are absolutely necessary in the overall Afghan program of developing a practical program of land and water utilization for agricultural and industrial development of the country and the Helmand Valley watershed in particular.

Hydrologist's Afghan counterpart is making graphs on stream-flow and weather data.



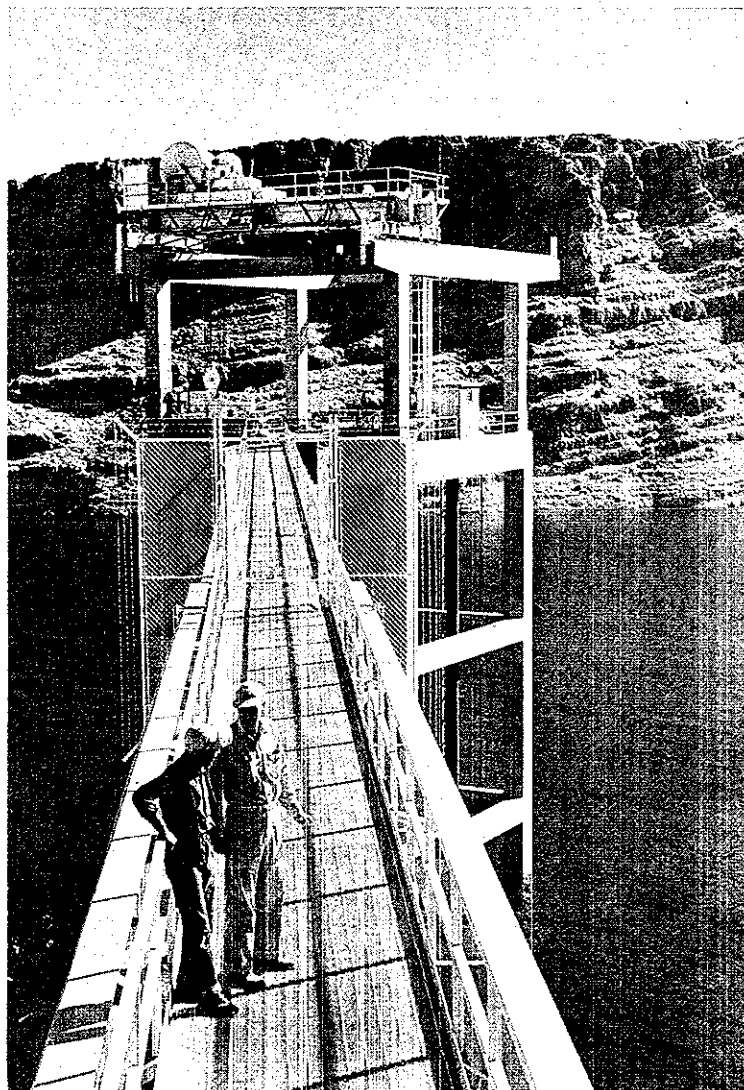
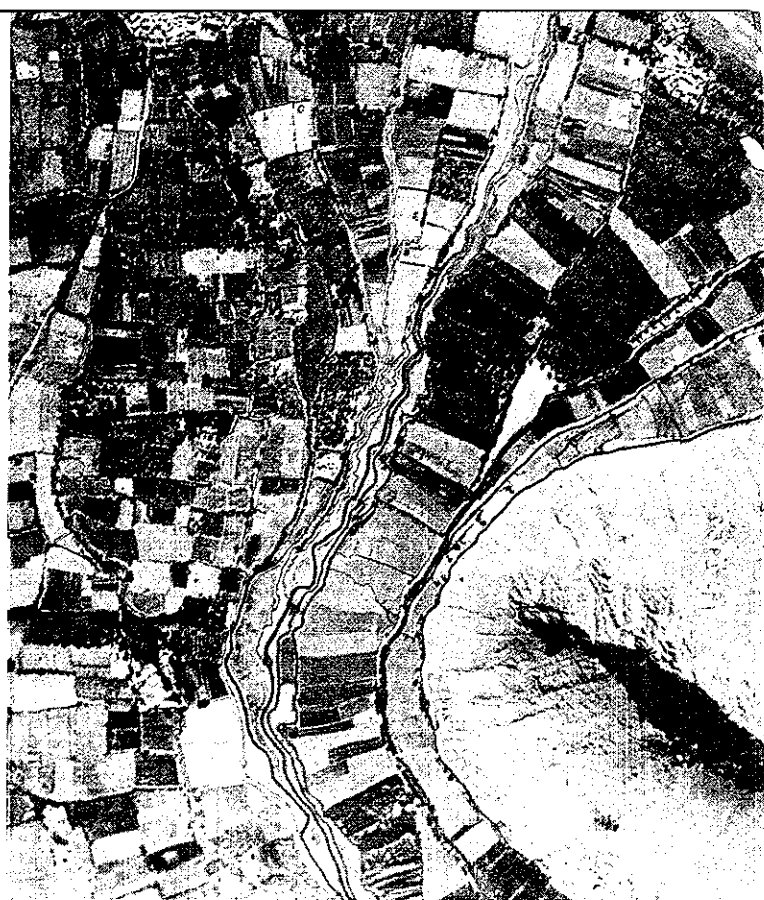
This machine records water depth. Here ICA Technician and counterpart check results.



Helmand' Arghandab

Irrigation Survey

The Helmand Arghandab Irrigation Survey represents a continuing preliminary study of the present Arghandab irrigation system. There is a great need for this survey, because although the Arghandab Valley is one of Afghanistan's richest production centers for fruits, nuts, melons, vegetables, cotton, alfalfa, wheat, rice and other grains, much of the area still does not get sufficient water.



Hand-dug ditches which divert the river water, the age-old system in Afghanistan, are at present the only irrigation system in the Arghandab Valley. There are no controls at the river intakes. The entire system is complicated because of the methods employed long before Morrison-Knudsen constructed the storage dam. A few new ditches have been added since the dam was built.

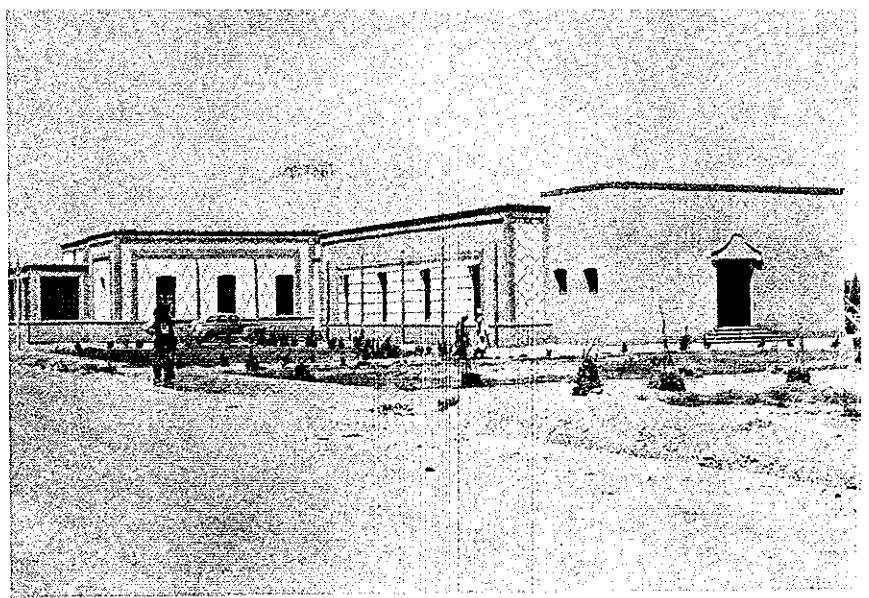
But there is great duplication of ditches—as the aerial photo above well illustrates. Many run parallel to each other for miles, as each tribe wants full control of the water for its area. With this system obviously much water is lost, and a ground water problem has resulted. Studies of possible improvements in the present irrigation system are urgently needed to make an efficient water supply available to as large an area as possible in the Arghandab Valley.

Left:

ICA Specialist and counterpart standing on control tower structure for Kajaki Dam

Helmand Training Center

This training project was established over two years ago to provide workers who could aid settlers unfamiliar with farming practices. Training is given in basic agriculture, public health and sanitation, village extension supervision, vocational engineering, office management and English.



Above:

New Helmand Training Center building located at Nadi-Ali

Top left to bottom:

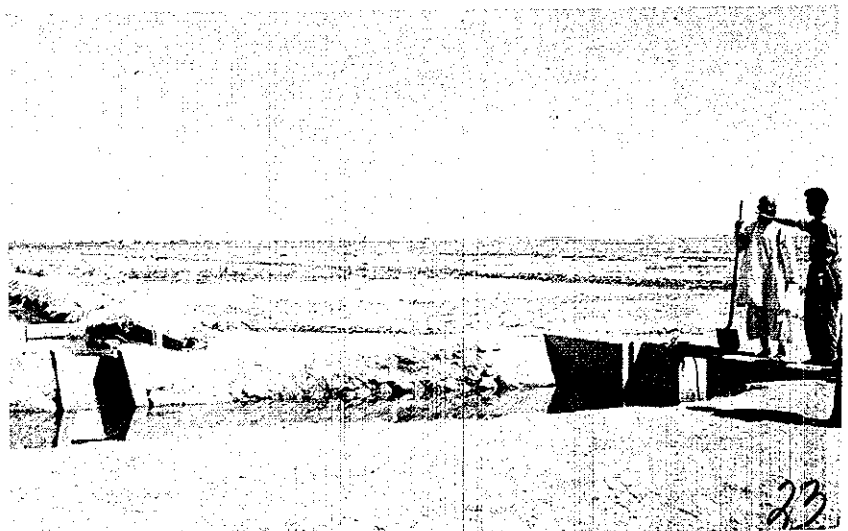
Extension workers receive valuable instruction in agriculture in one of the model villages.

This worker is learning how to spray crops and houses against insects and diseases.

Extension worker instructs settled nomad on construction and proper care of a sanitary latrine.

Below :

Villagers are given tips on proper irrigation methods, thus increasing the amount of water available for their crops.



INDUSTRIES AND MINING

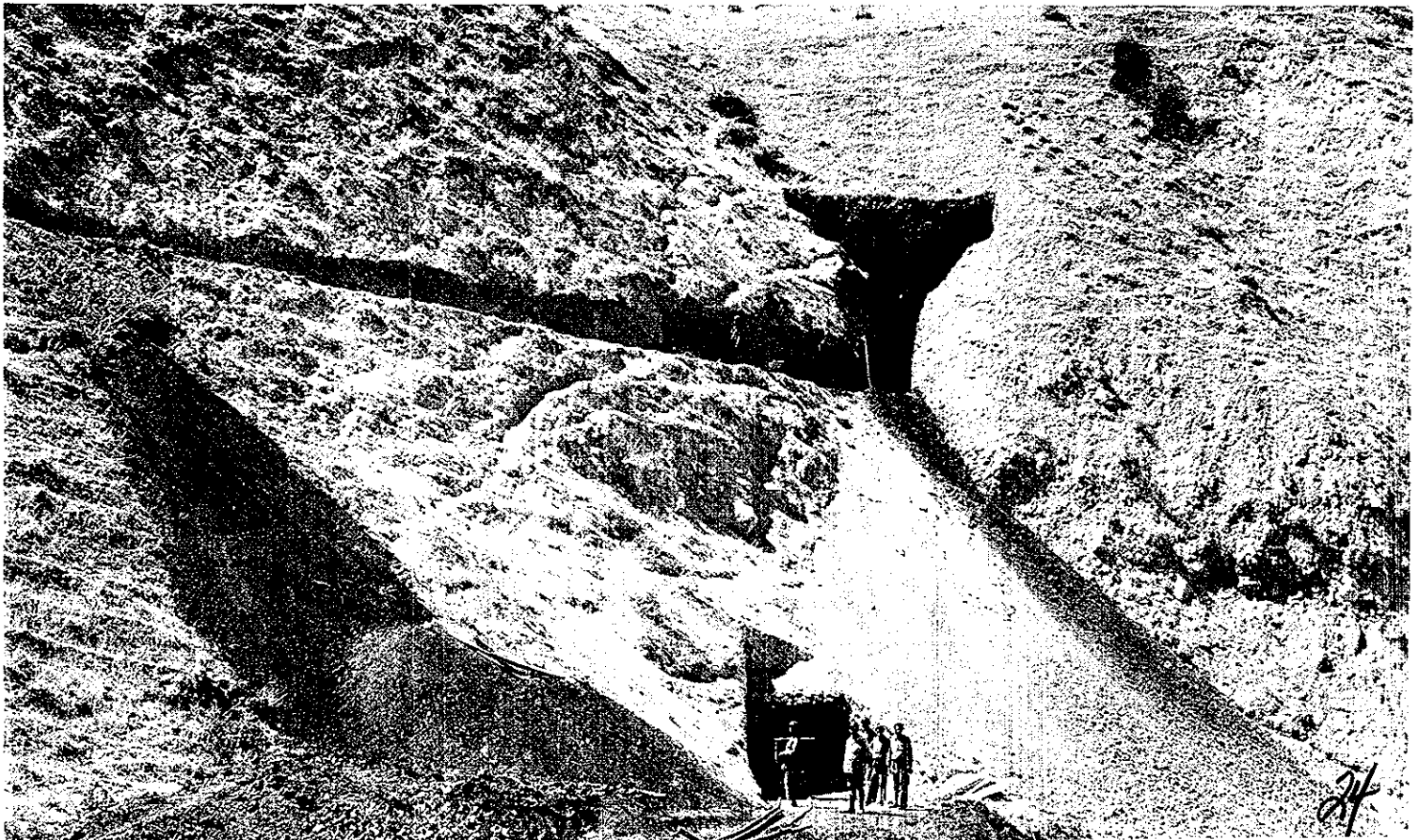
Mineral Resources and Coal Production

Because Afghanistan is in desperate need of low cost fuel for manufacturing and other essential purposes, a Mineral Resources Project has been set up in cooperation with the Ministry of Mines and Industries. ICA is providing three advisers — a mining engineer, a coal production engineer, and a minerals exploration and survey specialist. Chief emphasis is being placed on assisting the Ministry in expanding output and in lowering production costs of coal, beryl and slate.

The three advisers will work directly with counterparts and officials in the Ministry responsible for production of the minerals. As objectives of the project are achieved, one big obstacle to an adequate supply of coal at a reasonable cost will be high transportation costs. Beryl can be sold in the American market and is profitable as a source of dollar exchange. Building slate production is making a local roofing material available to replace mud and costly imported metal.

Below :

Entrance to Afghanistan's Dood-Kish Dara Coal Mine in which technicians are assisting in improving techniques and management.





Pictures are, clockwise :

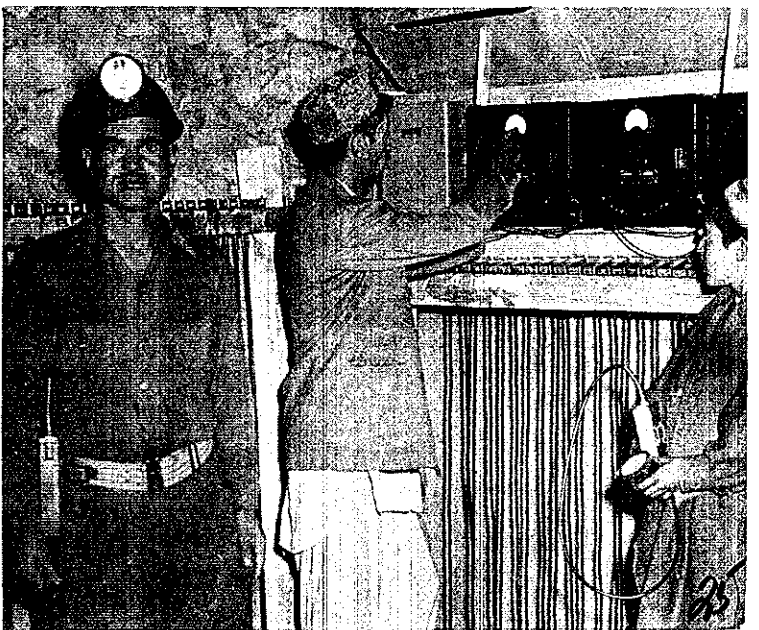
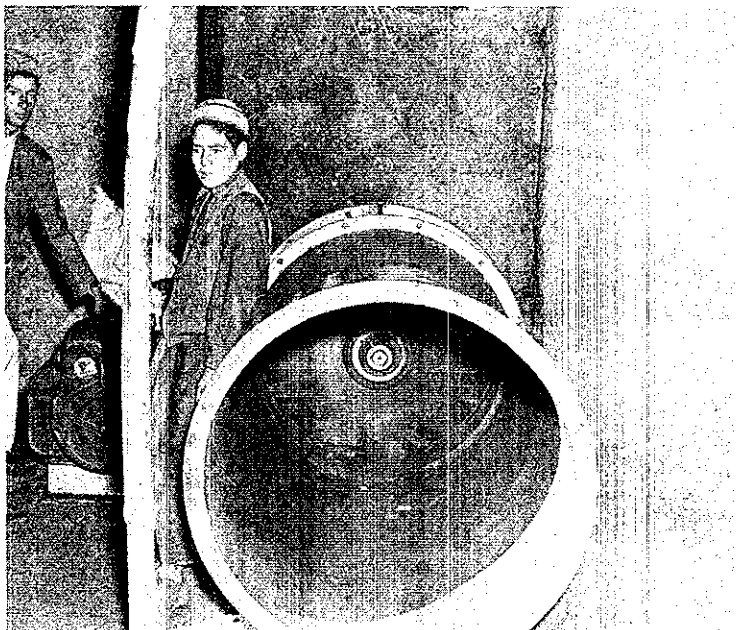
Miners at entrance to Ishpushta Coal Mine, about 250 miles northwest of Kabul

Digging coal at Ishpushta

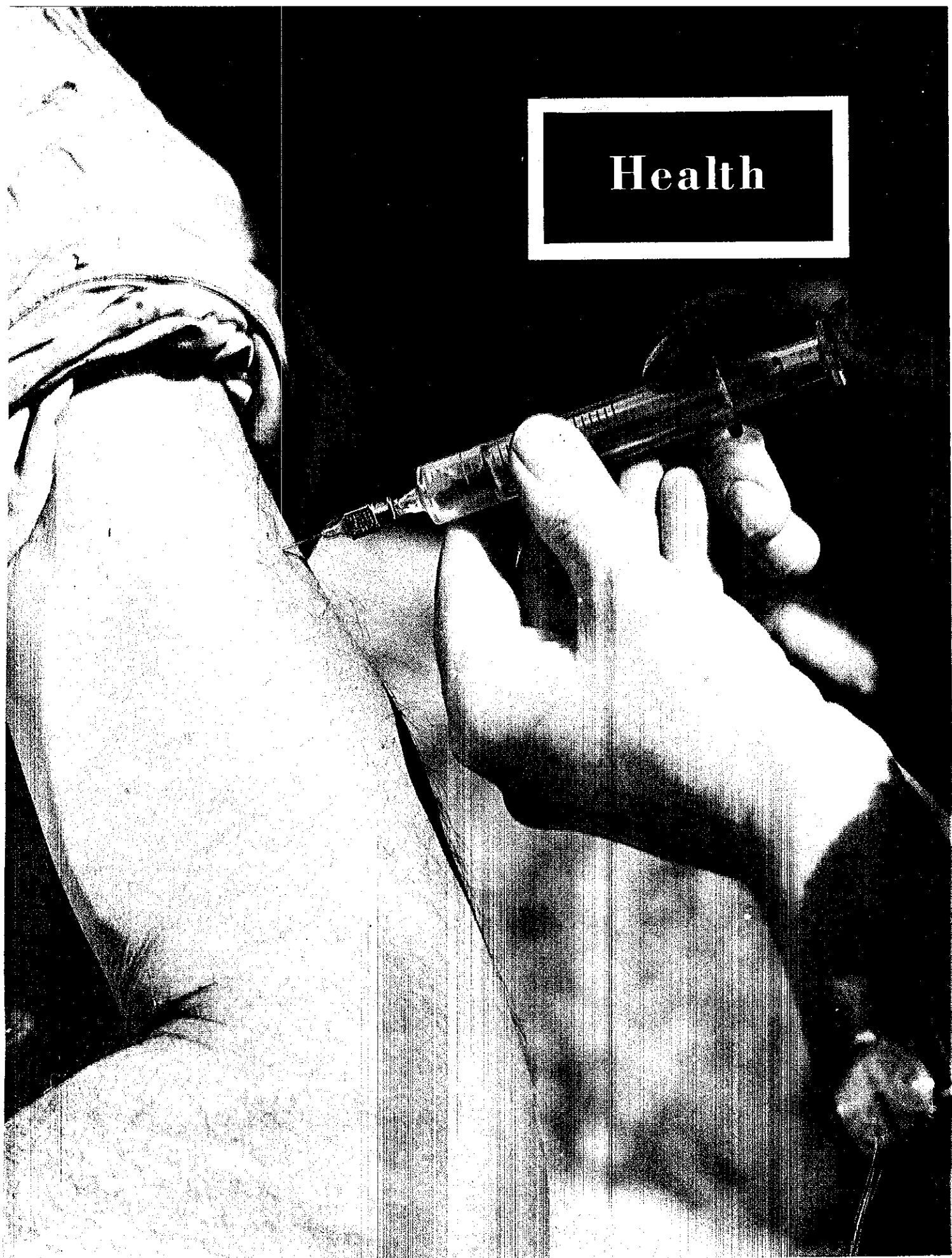
ICA Chief Mining Engineer, Paul Hamer, travels in Afghanistan with Vice President of Mines, Abdul Rahimi

Miner demonstrates headlamps used in coal mine.

Ventilating fan in one of mine shafts



Health



Helmand

Public Health and Sanitation



Above:

Mobile unit has regular schedule of village visits to dispense medicines and give medical advice

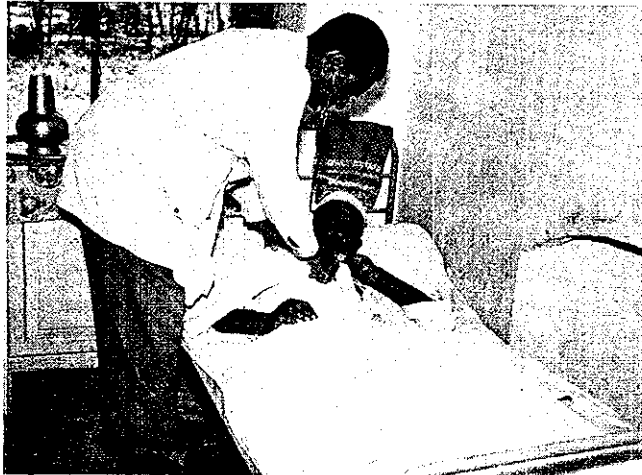
The high incidence of disease in the Helmand Valley causes a great reduction in the productivity of the people. Thus a public health and sanitation program is an essential part of many of the other Helmand Valley projects. This project will help provide present and future health facilities and workers, without which the full potential of the resettlement project could not be realized. It will be a part of the Rural Development Project as well as to provide medical services for the growing city of Lashkar Gah.

Pictures top to bottom:

Dr. Azimi examines elderly man in one of model villages.

Dr. Ghulam Hazarat and also Dr. De Groot, who is responsible for health of ICA personnel in the Helmand Valley, examine another patient in the mobile unit.

Illness is prevalent among the people, who are especially appreciative of interest in and care for their children.



Good sanitation is the first step to Disease Prevention

Top right to bottom:

Part of the sanitation program is spraying model village houses with DDT.

ICA Sanitary Engineer, has as one phase of his work instructing the nomadic settlers in building latrines and properly caring for them.

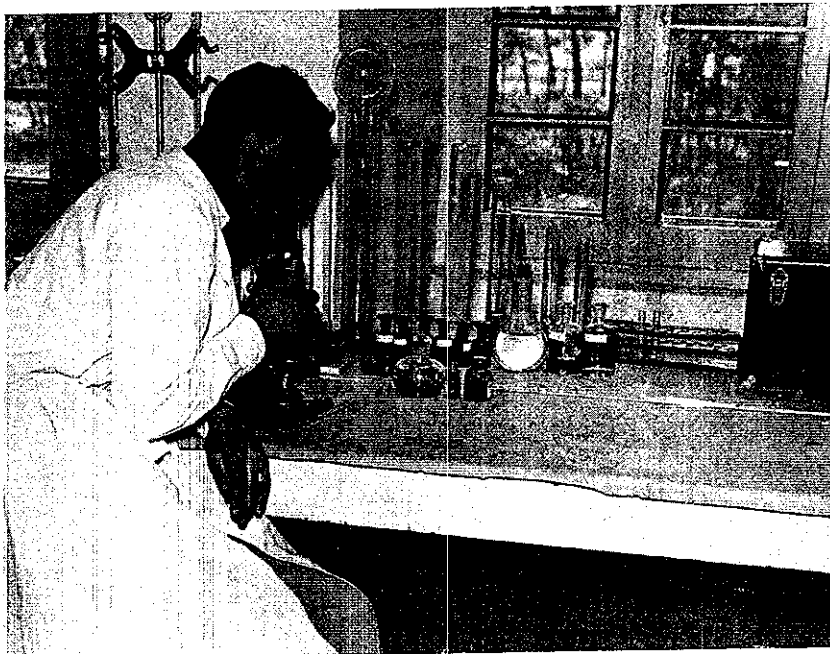
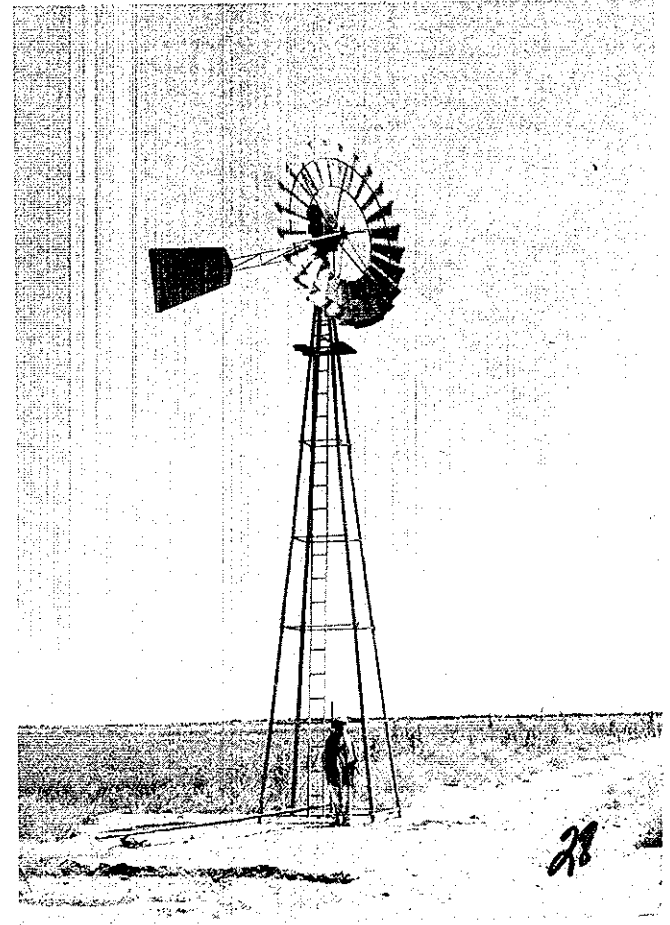
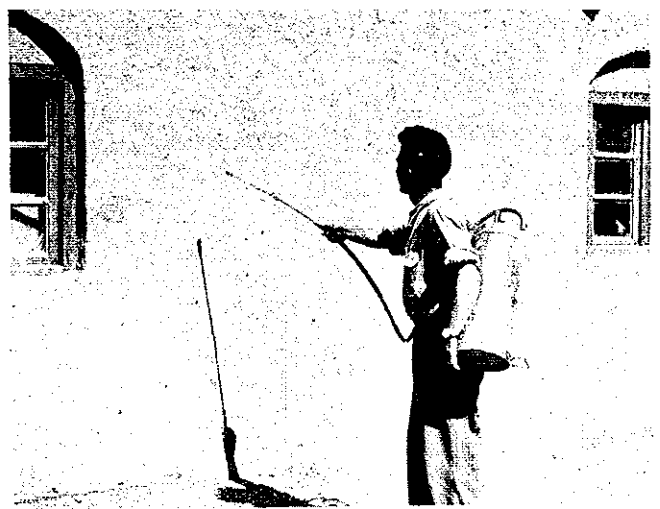
A pure drinking-water supply is a prime requisite for healthy people in the Helmand.

Briefly, the projects planned in this program are:

1. — Environmental sanitation work, including latrine construction, compound planning, vector control and sewage disposal.
2. — A well-drilling program using equipment now on hand. This program has special significance as a means of demonstrating our interest in the Afghans in a very practical way.
3. — Completion of Girishk Public Health Center.
4. — Design and construction of Lashkar Gah Public Health Center. This center is needed as a base of operations for all public health and sanitation work.
5. — Assistance in continuation of present Afghan clinics and expansion of clinical work.
6. — Introduction of MCH clinics, midwifery services and laboratory facilities.
7. — Setting up a statistical department.

Below:

Afghan examines specimen of water in hospital at Girishk.



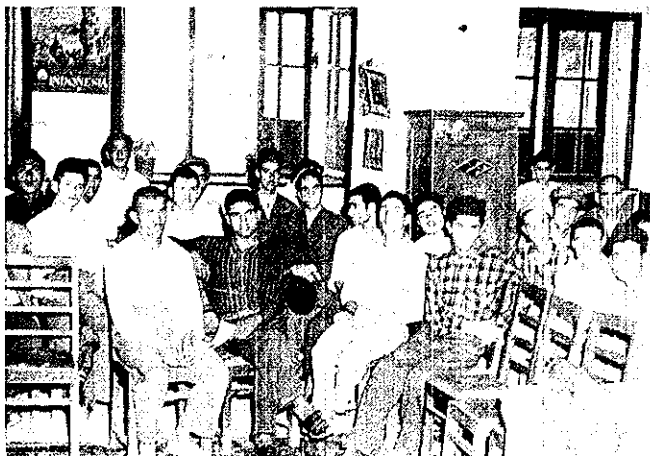
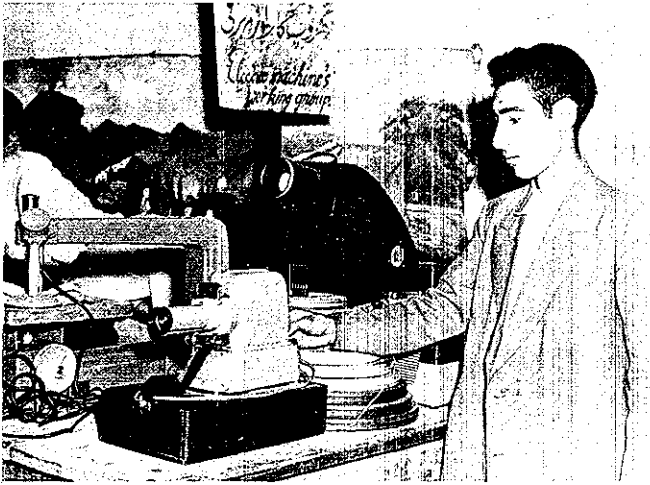
Education





Above:

Student teachers working on a mural telling the story of bread.



Institute of

DARUL MO'ALLAMEIN

The Teacher Training College for Men.

Differentiated curricula for:

Primary School Teachers.

Secondary School Teachers.

Faculty of Literature.

Faculty of Science.

Prospective Primary School Teachers attend only two years—Classes 10 and 11. Prospective Secondary School Teachers for Classes 7, 8 and 9 attend three years—Classes 10, 11 and 12. Prospective Secondary School Teachers for Classes 10, 11 and 12 graduate from the University of Kabul.

A total of 250 students are preparing to be Primary School Teachers. A total of 200 students are preparing to be Secondary School Teachers or enter other professions after further preparation in the University of Kabul and/or study abroad.

Students of Darul Mo'Allamein come from all parts of Afghanistan and tend to return to their home regions to teach.

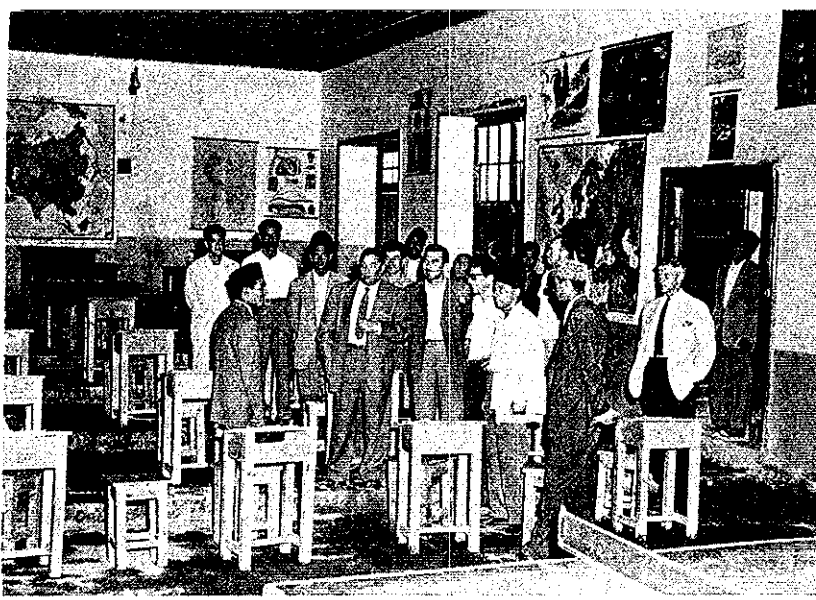
Pictures left top to bottom:

Student teachers making maps for their use in the classroom

A student teacher demonstrating use of audio-visual equipment.

A blood test in a biology class.

Twelfth class student teachers conduct their own two-day workshop



Above:

The Director is proud of the recreation room which the students have decorated

Education

EBN-E-SEENA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

A New Experimental School—The First in Afghanistan.

New exploratory programs in general science, social studies, mathematics, art, handcrafts, work experience, guidance and extracurricular activities are demonstrated and tested here before adoption elsewhere.

A total of 850 students are enrolled. They come from all parts of Afghanistan. After completion of the ninth class, they will choose the senior high school to which they will go or discontinue formal schooling.

Pictures top right to bottom:

Seventh class social studies

New subject matter has been prepared for seventh class general science

Seventh class general science students hear how a force pump works

In work experience students of all classes learn how to do many things. Here they are digging a well for clean drinking water





Hair from a horse's tail, twigs from a poplar tree and tin from a kerosene can, and the student teachers of Darul Mo' Allamein make their own paint brushes.

**Improving
teaching and
learning material
can be
a part of good
education.**

Top right to bottom:

Experimentation with several kinds of improvised chalkboards is proving fruitful. Here cement mixed with lampblack is being used.

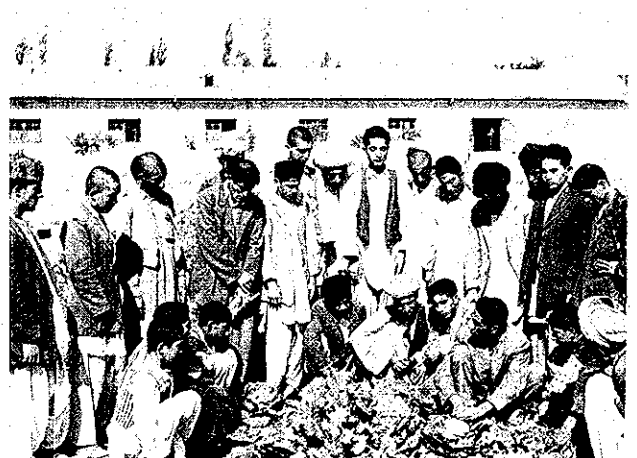
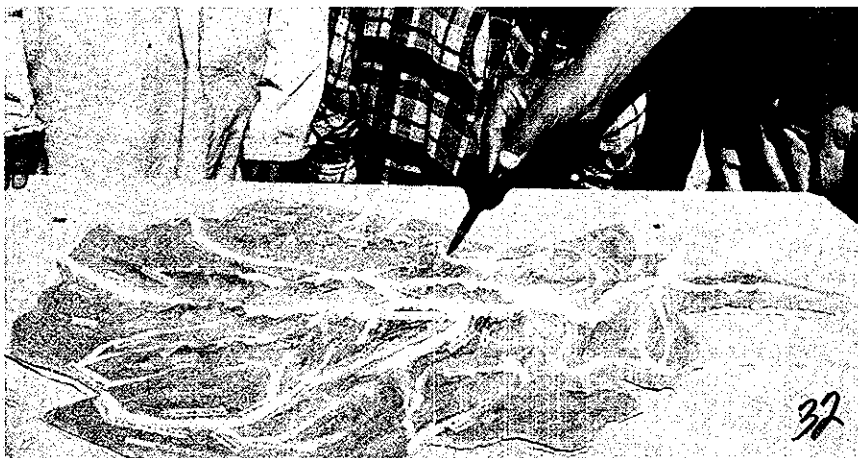
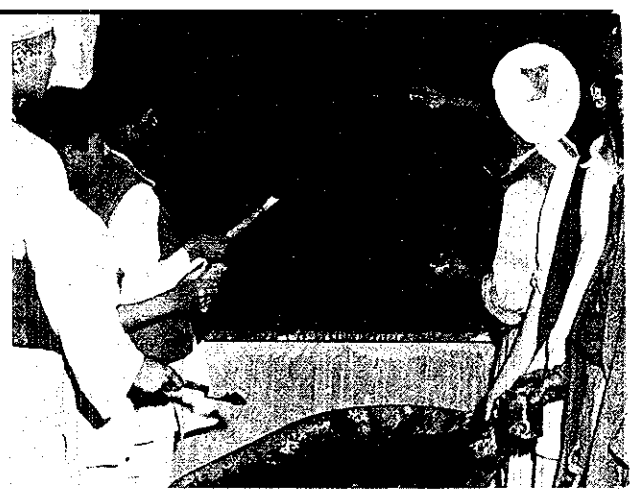
Students in the Junior High School learn to use a potter's wheel.

This instructor and his Junior High School students are proud of their dash in which they will fire bricks and clay vessels.

Junior High School students inspect their cabbage for worms and insects.

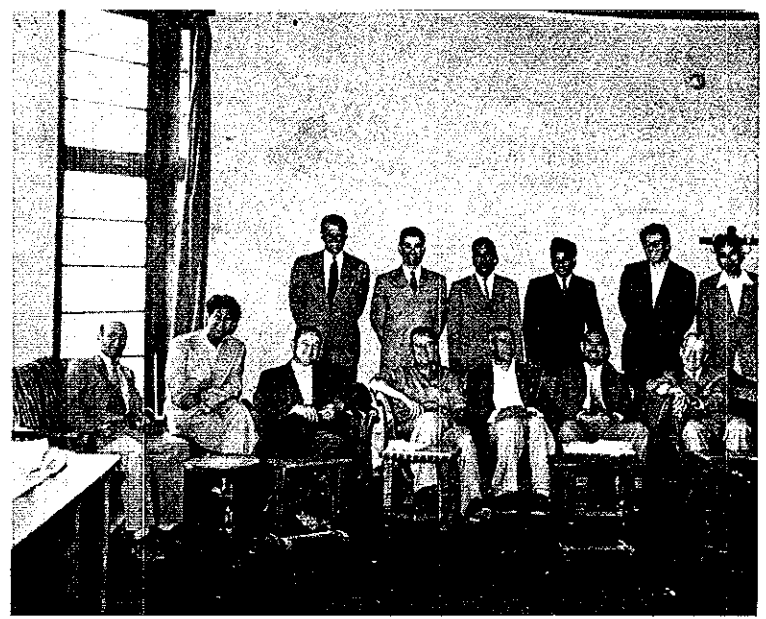
Below:

A relief map of Afghanistan made by a teacher.





Participants in USOM/A office before flying to the U.S. for study at Columbia University



Advisory Board of the Institute of Education

THE TEACHER EDUCATION PROJECT

ICA through a contract with Teachers College, Columbia University, assists the Royal Afghan Ministry in teacher education and instruction in English:

- Revision of Curriculum of Laboratory Schools
- Revision of Curricula of Darul Mo'Allamein
- Establishment of Experimental Junior High School
- Establishment of Institute of Education
- Inauguration of English Language Program

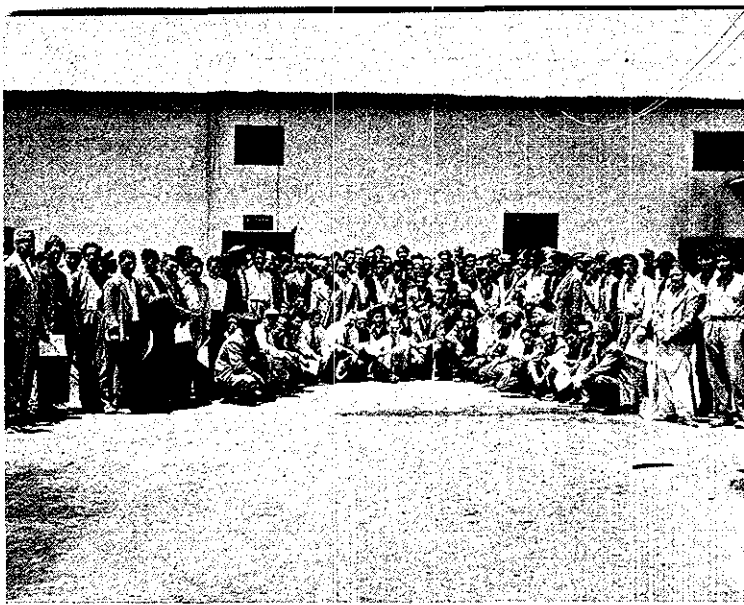
Proposed Expansion of Activities of Columbia Team to Include:

Educational Research	Health Education
Production of Indigenous Teaching and Learning Materials	Handcrafts Education
Demonstration School Library and Training of Teacher Librarians	Educational and Vocational Guidance
	Teacher Education for Women
	Rural Education
	Adult Education

Professor Willard Jacobson of the Columbia Team and Afghan counterparts supervise installation of a solar heater for hot showers at Darul Mo'-Allamein.

Dr. Ali Ahmad Popol, Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Gaulam Hasan Mujaddadi, President of Institute of Education and Dr. Clarence Linton, Chief of Columbia Team, confer.





Vo-Ag School student body and faculty gather to meet Dean Benn, visiting from U. of Wyoming.



This Vo-Ag student is examining a specimen in the botany-biology lab.

Vocational Agriculture Education

OBJECTIVES of Vocational Agriculture Education in Afghanistan:

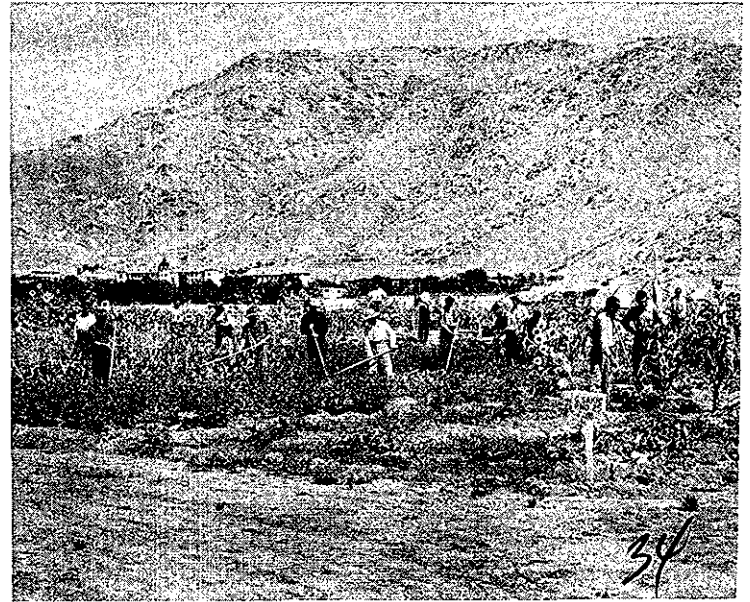
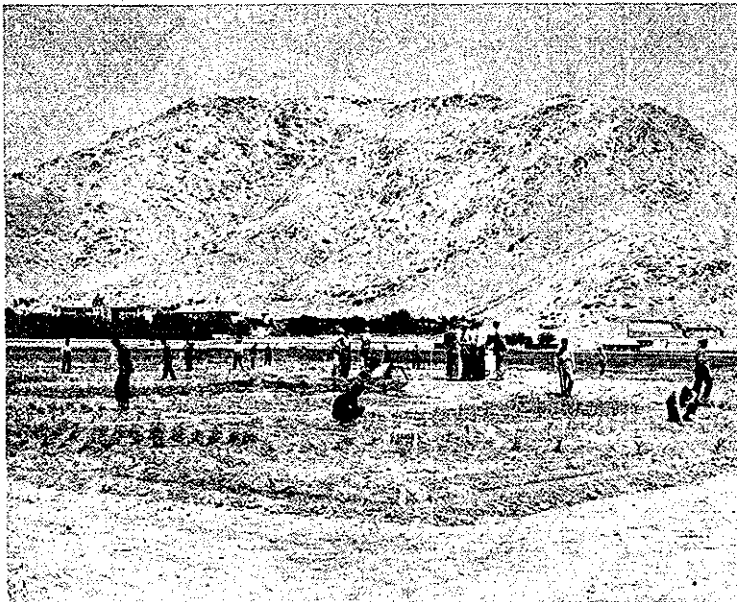
1. — To establish vocational agriculture education on a sound basis.
2. — To assist the Ministry of Education in establishing agriculture courses for students in primary teacher education.
3. — To provide training abroad and in-service training for Afghans selected to replace American teachers.

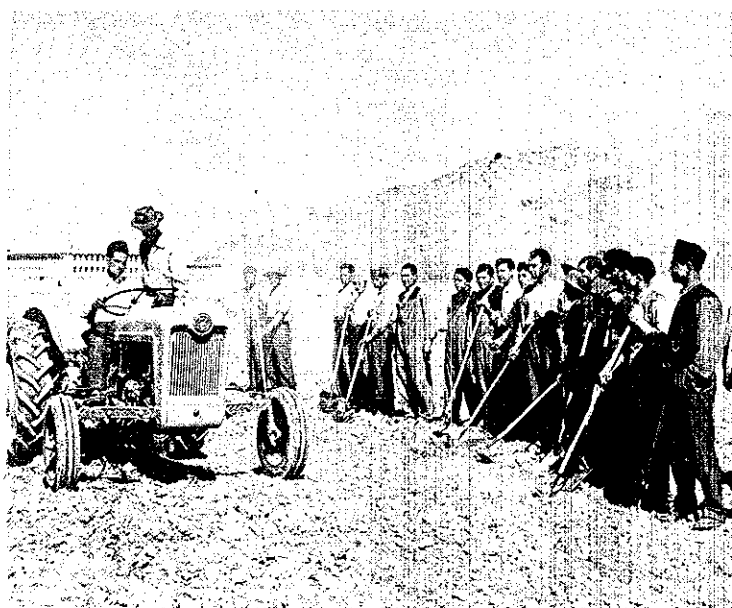
Teachers for the Vo-Ag School, located in Karti-Char, are provided through a contract with the University of Wyoming.

Graduates of the Vo-Ag School provide the major portion of the agricultural workers in the Royal Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Helmand Valley Authority and any other agricultural agencies.

Bottom left and right:

Each student is given an experimental plot of land and a different growing assignment. This shows a BEFORE and AFTER plot near the Vo-Ag School.





Students learn all methods of plowing. Agronomy teacher gives instruction in use of tractor.



Corner:

The old method is not forgotten, as this type of plowing is still the most common in Afghanistan.



Above:

This group of Vo-Ag students is preparing a plot for seed planting.

As participants return from training abroad and acquire sufficient teaching experience they will replace ICA technicians.

Right:

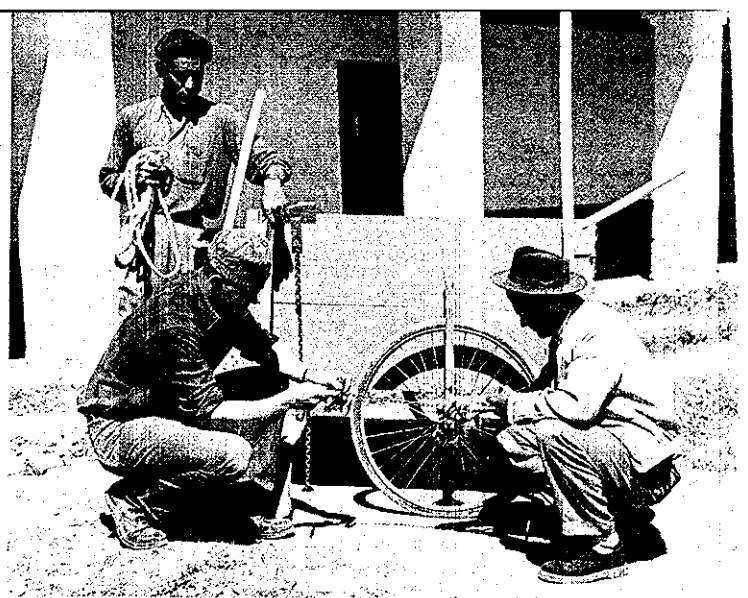
The school schedule allows adequate time for extra-curricular activities, of which volleyball is a favorite. Students are usually anxious to challenge their American teachers.





Top left:

Students experimented with different types of corn and discovered by experience that one grew much better in Afghanistan than the other.



Top right:

An animal feed cart made completely from local materials. ICA Animal Husbandry Teacher guides students in this project.

Vo-Ag School instruction involves two types: a terminal course for students not of university caliber to be trained for positions with Ministries and HVA and a course preparing students for entrance into Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering upon graduation.

Bottom left:

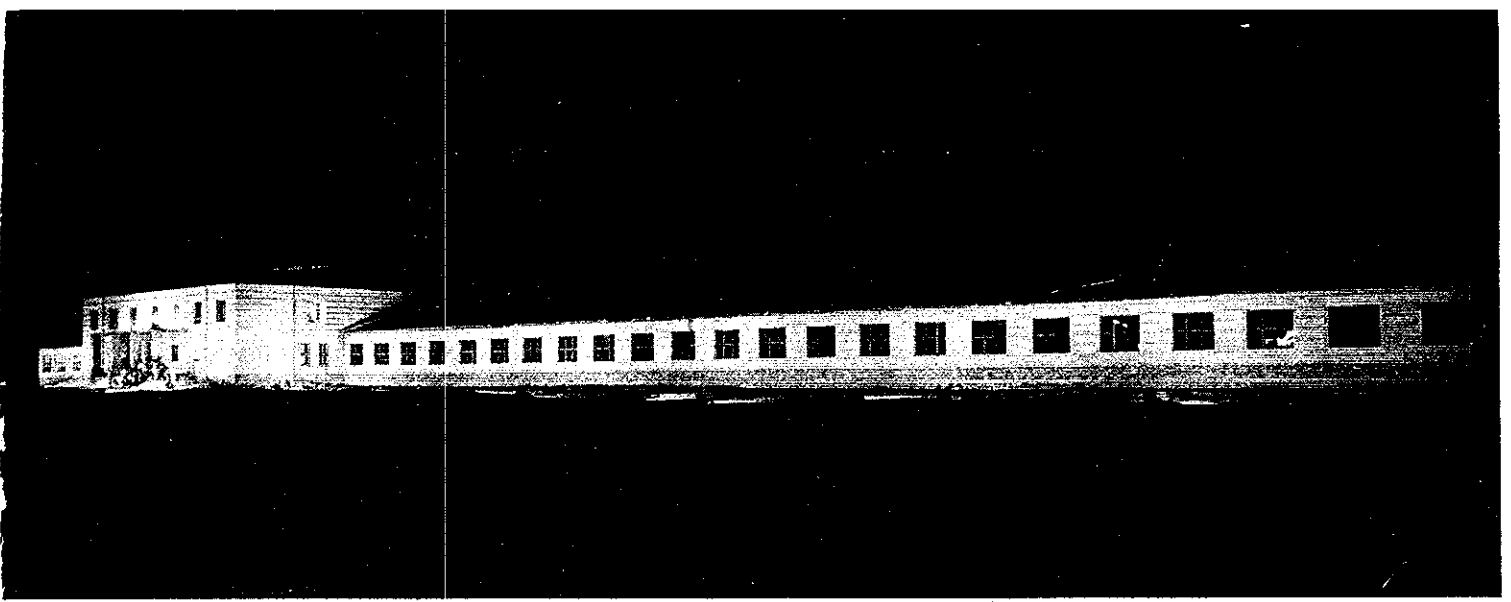
Afghan students carry out chemistry experiments in Vo-Ag School laboratory.



Bottom right:

Like many Kabul schools, the Vo-Ag School provides facilities for board and room, as students come from provinces all over Afghanistan. Here students enjoy pillau, non and fruit at noon meal.





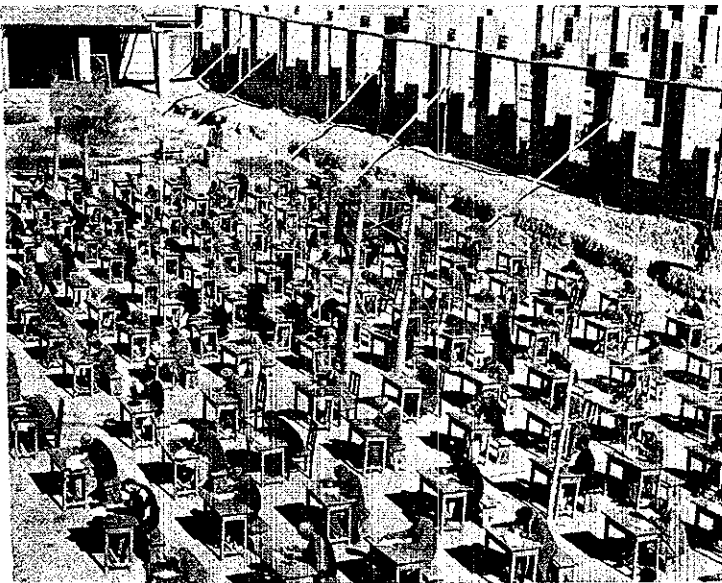
Afghan Institute of Technology

SOUND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION FOR AFGHANISTAN

The Afghan Institute of Technology was the dream of a Habibia College professor in 1949. By 1951 a pioneer group of teachers had reached Kabul, and a practical program in step with Afghanistan's industrial and agricultural progress had begun. At first the project was entirely an Afghan venture. But as the school expanded, the Ministry of Education welcomed the financial assistance of ICA (TCA). Now through a contract with the U. of Wyoming, ICA provides a director and eight teachers for A.I.T. The Institute is organized on a three-year basis, known as the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years, corresponding to the final three years of secondary academic and vocational schools of Afghanistan. Upon promotion to 11th year, the student can choose his field of study from the following: Electrical and Radio; Civil; Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering.

A.I.T. has introduced intelligence and aptitude tests to see what the prospective student can be expected to do.

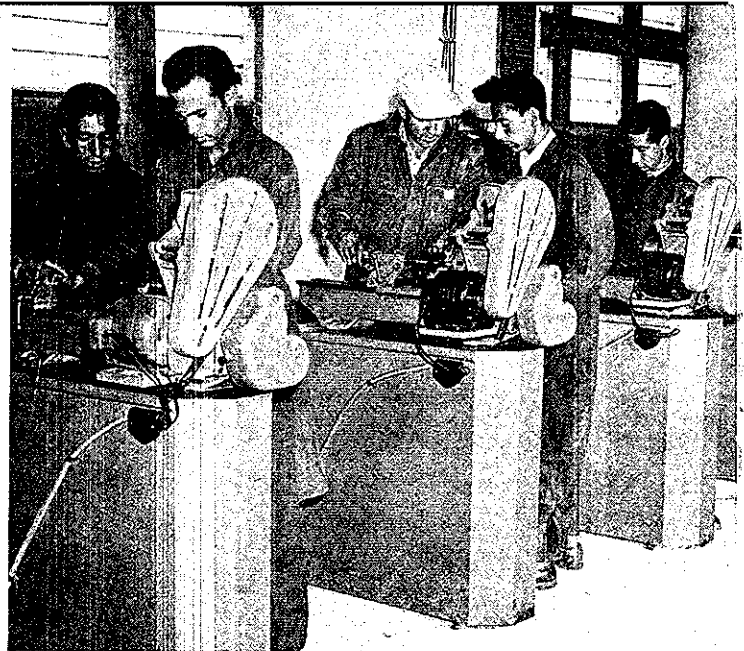
A.I.T. has the largest library in Afghanistan. Students below take advantage of its wealth.





Electrical students use a diagram to put voltmeter together.

ELECTRICAL



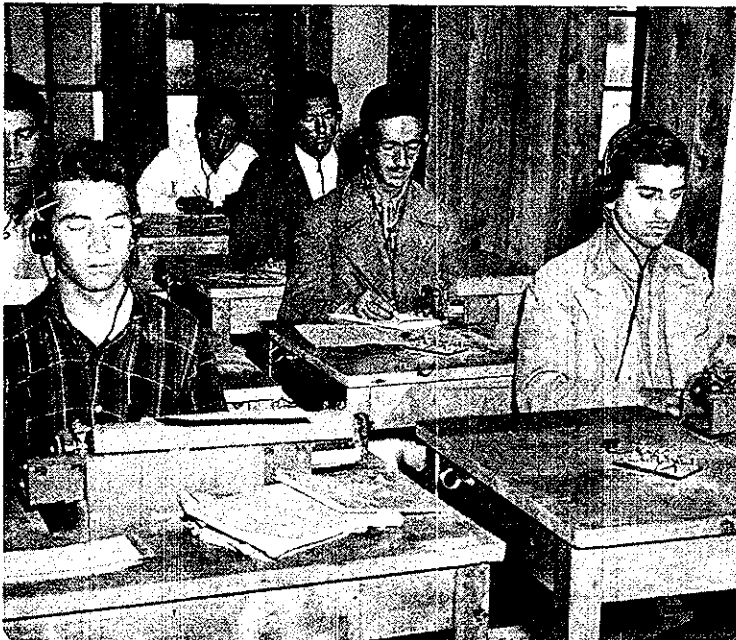
Students learn how to operate lathes in the mechanical shop directed by ICA technician.

MECHANICAL

These pictures illustrate the four fields into which 11th Class graduates can branch out:

CIVIL AVIATION

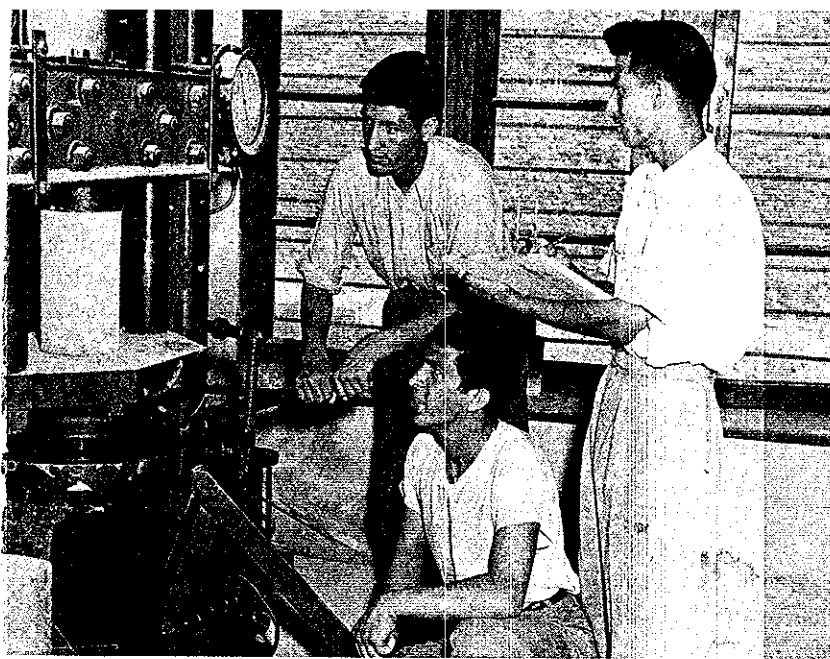
Civil aviation boys learn to receive code messages.



CIVIL

Civil boys survey the land adjacent to the Afghan Institute of Technology.





Testing a sample of concrete in the Strength of Materials Class.

Learning the Skills Needed to Build a Better Afghanistan

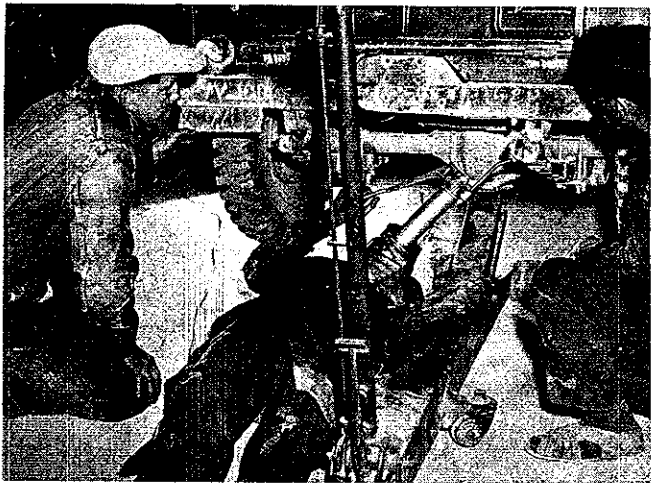
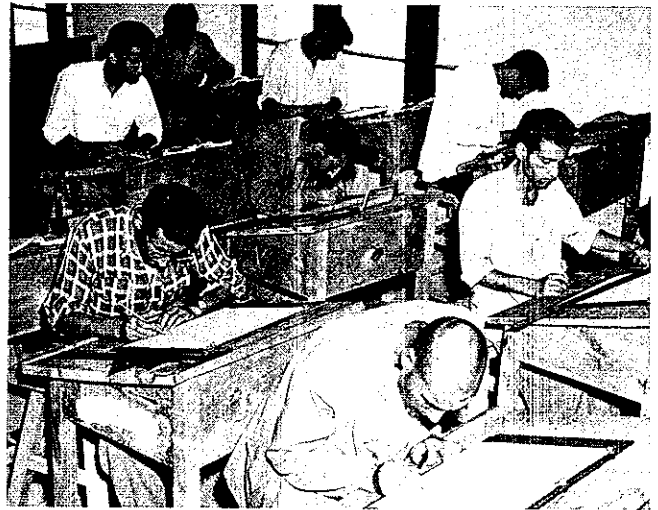
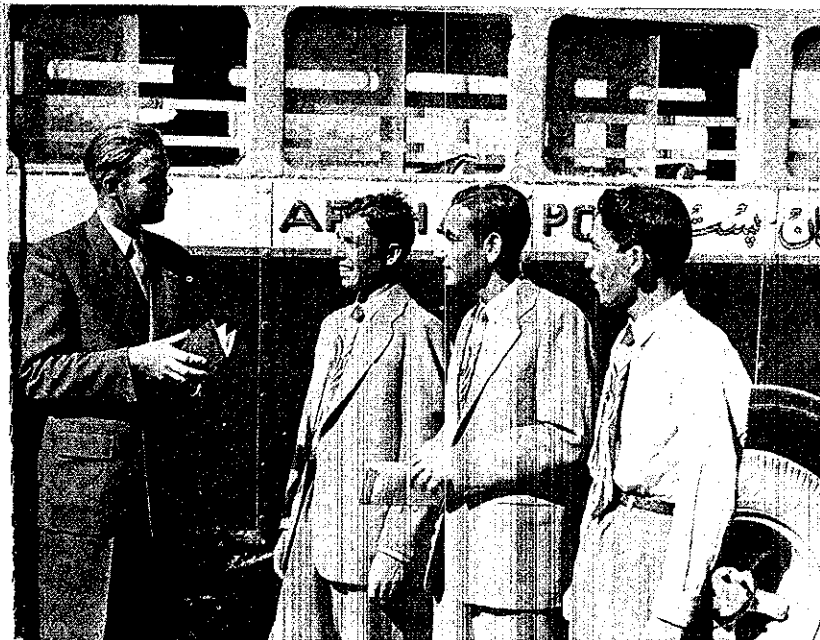
Top to bottom:

Tools used for Hand Tool Shop are organized and checked out in an orderly way.

Drafting class
Repairing an automobile

Student learns how to read meteorological instruments.

Former director saying good-by to three graduates who were leaving for further training at the Los Angeles Trade-Technical Junior College. These students received this opportunity through ICA.



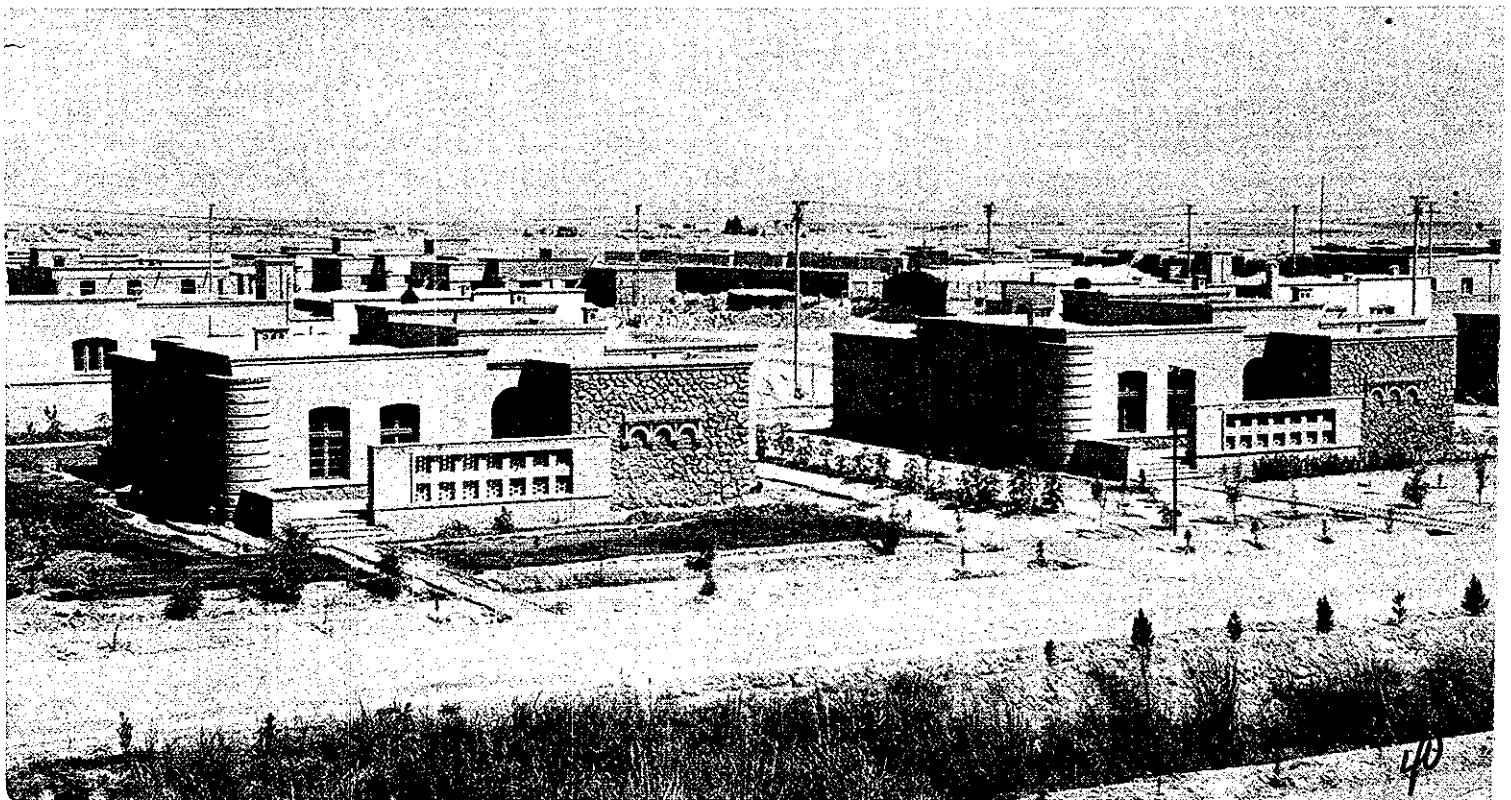
Public Administration

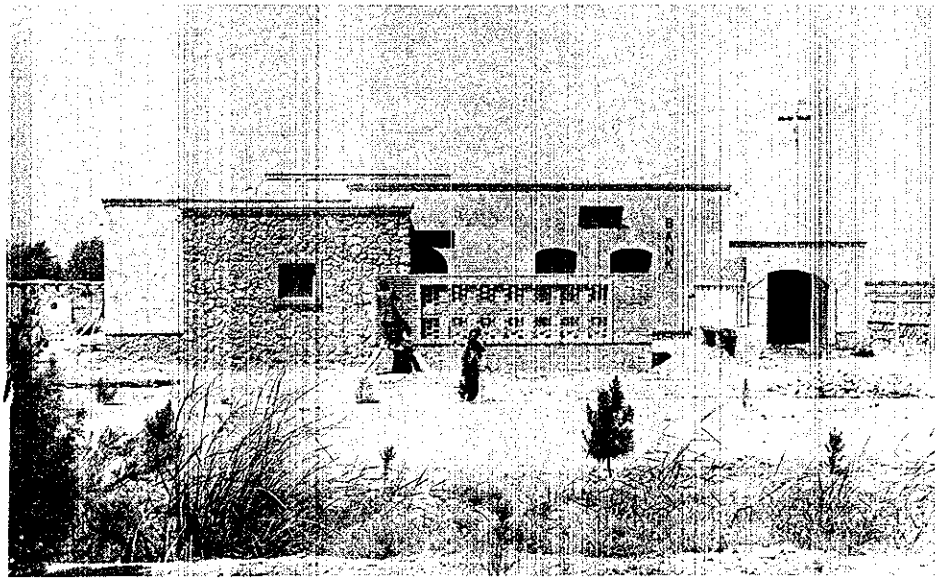
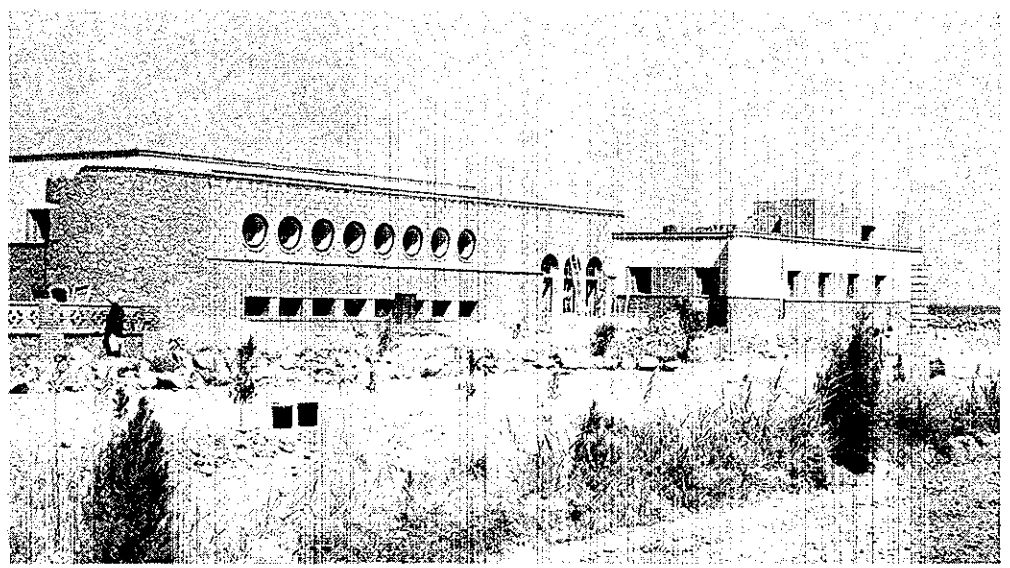
The need for assistance in Public Administration came to the fore with the formation of the Helmand Valley Authority—the Afghan administrative authority for all the Helmand Valley projects. Its primary purpose is to introduce and establish accepted principles and advanced methods in the HVA organization. Assistance will be given in the fields of general administration and administrative organization, in administrative services and property management, in audit and inspection and in accounting administration and practices.

This project has a very high priority in meeting the needs of the Authority and assuring the ultimate success of the efforts to develop the Helmand.

LASHKAR GAH

New model city headquarters of the Helmand Valley Authority. ICA technicians in city planning, sanitation and other fields had much to do with planning this new city.





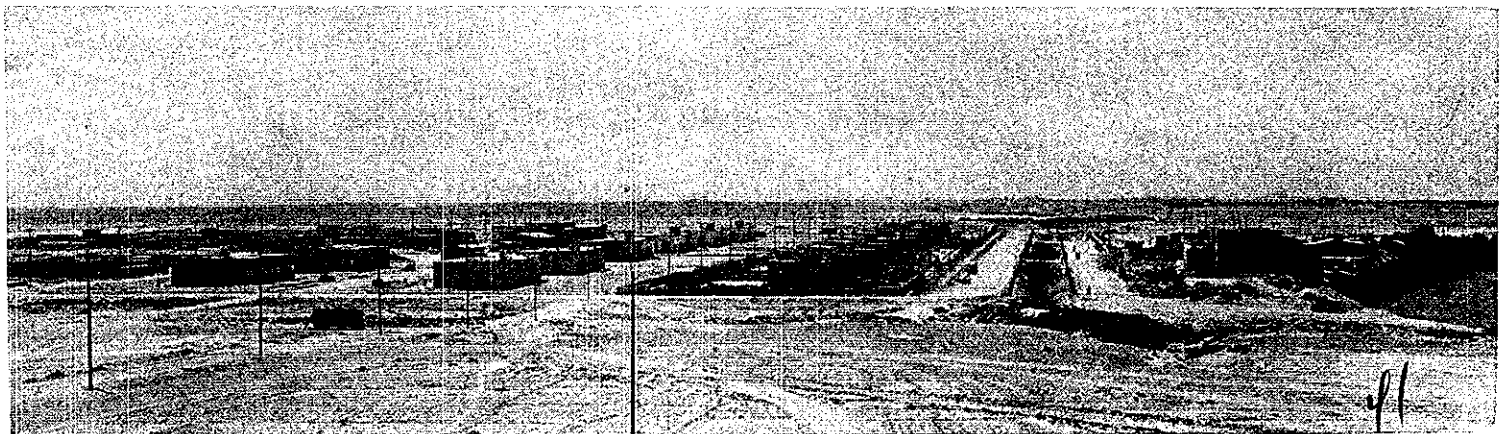
V.P. Abdul Kayeum and President Abdullah Malikyar of HVA examine some original plans for city of Lashkar Gah.

New Helmand Valley Authority office headquarters in Lashkar Gah—built on banks of Helmand River.

Lashkar Gah modern bank.

Ice is distributed from this plant free of charge.

View of Lashkar Gah
from top of water tower.





Community Development

Rural Development

A village development project in Afghanistan is expected to point the way to general rural improvement, through increased agricultural production, improved health and living conditions and greater educational opportunities. Through concentrated work in a limited number of villages, it is hoped that methods and procedures will be determined which are most effective for Afghanistan. Then Afghan personnel will be trained in the application of such methods and procedures.



Above:

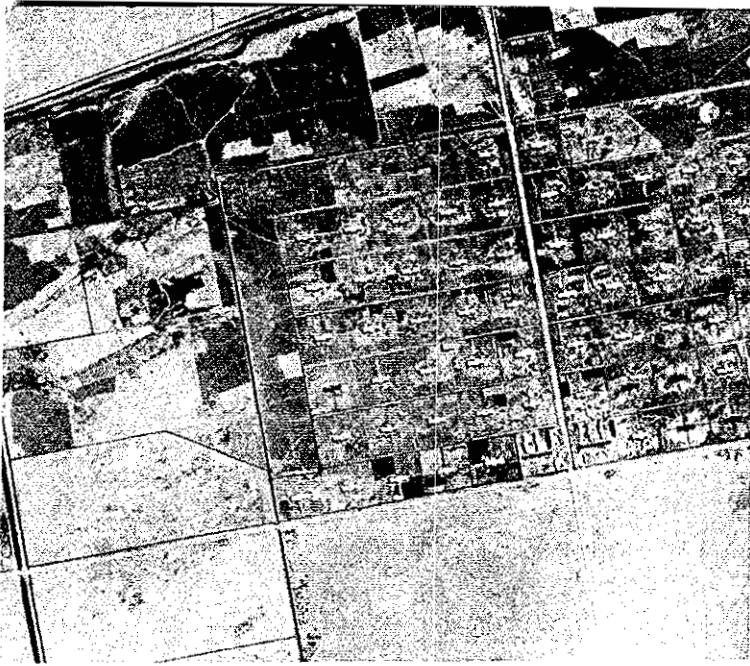
Rural Development technician and translator meet beneath a willow tree with 25 chosen Afghan extension work trainees.

Emphasis will be placed on demonstration of improved agricultural practices through use of cooperating farms.

The "chilum" (water pipe) is offered, choi (tea) is served, and the time is ripe for introducing the rural development program.

Technician talks with farmer in Loghar Valley. "In what ways would you like to have your farming improved?"





Aerial view of a model village
in the Nadi-Ali area

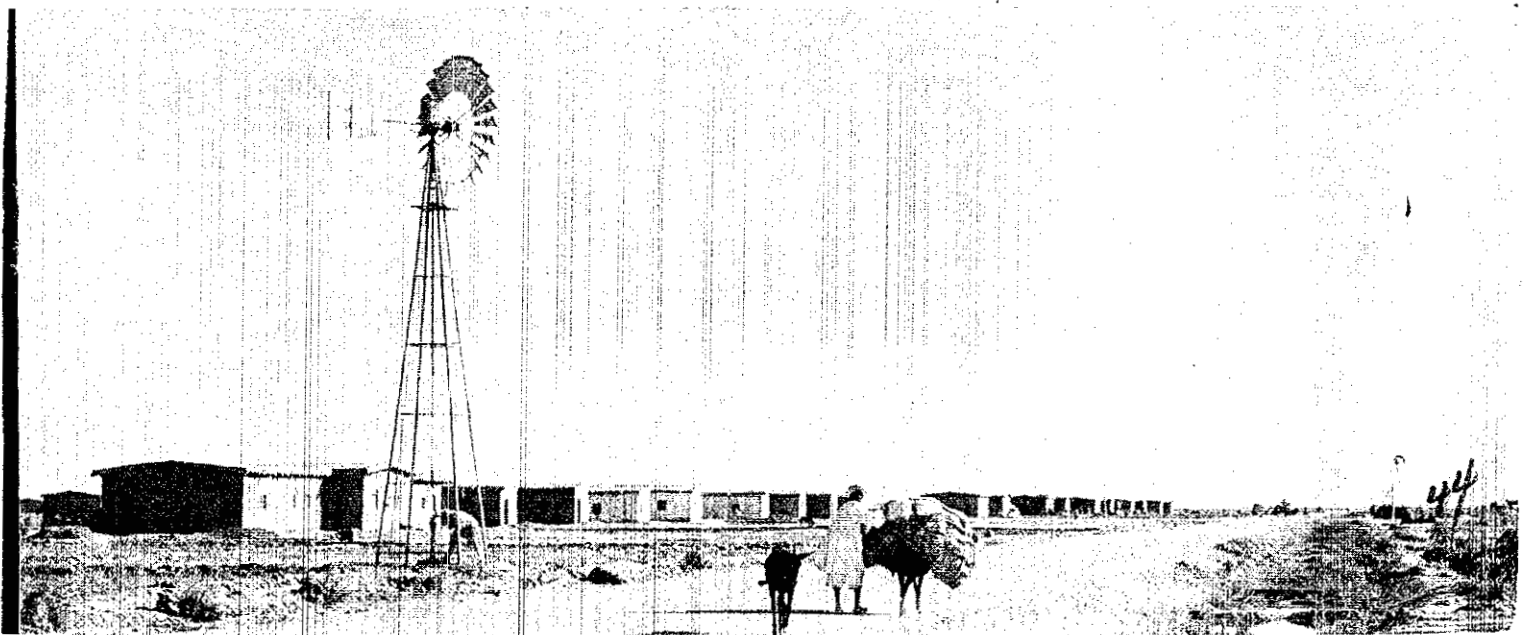
Helmand Rural Development

The Helmand Rural Development Project has been established with these objectives :

1. — To educate the people in better methods of agricultural production.
2. — To educate the people in improvement of health and sanitation through more healthy environment.
3. — To educate the people in development of improved roads
4. — To educate the people in the development of communications.
5. — To educate the people in the development of skills to produce handcraft and trade items the villagers need and have to buy from other parts of the country.

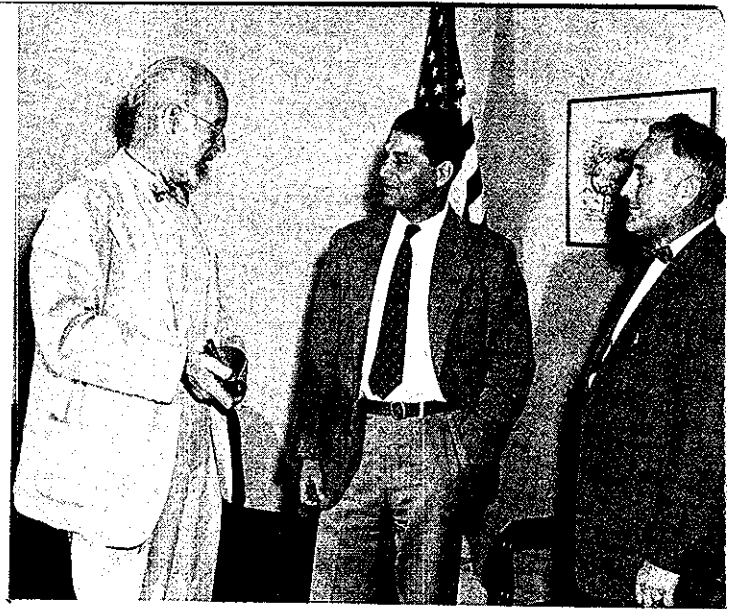
The project now has 17 Afghan village workers, 11 of which are assigned to new development areas and 6 in old established villages. Efforts are made to impress village oldtimers with modern methods of village development.

Model village in Helmand Valley area



Technical Support

A leadership scholarship is granted Dr. Abdul Wakil, Vice-President of Helmand Valley Authority. Dr. Wakil will visit TVA and see results of similar type projects in America. American Ambassador to Afghanistan Angus Ward and Robert M. Snyder, ICA Director, discuss the award with Wakil.



Afghan students leave Kabul for University of Wyoming, Columbia University and Syracuse University.

Dr. J. Max Bond as Education Advisor for ICA is in charge of processing students going abroad. He also serves as coordinator for the over-all education program in Afghanistan.

An Audio-Visual Department has been established by ICA to assist all other ICA personnel in their projects, Afghan ministries and agencies in audio-visual projects and other technical assistance groups in Kabul and other parts of the country.

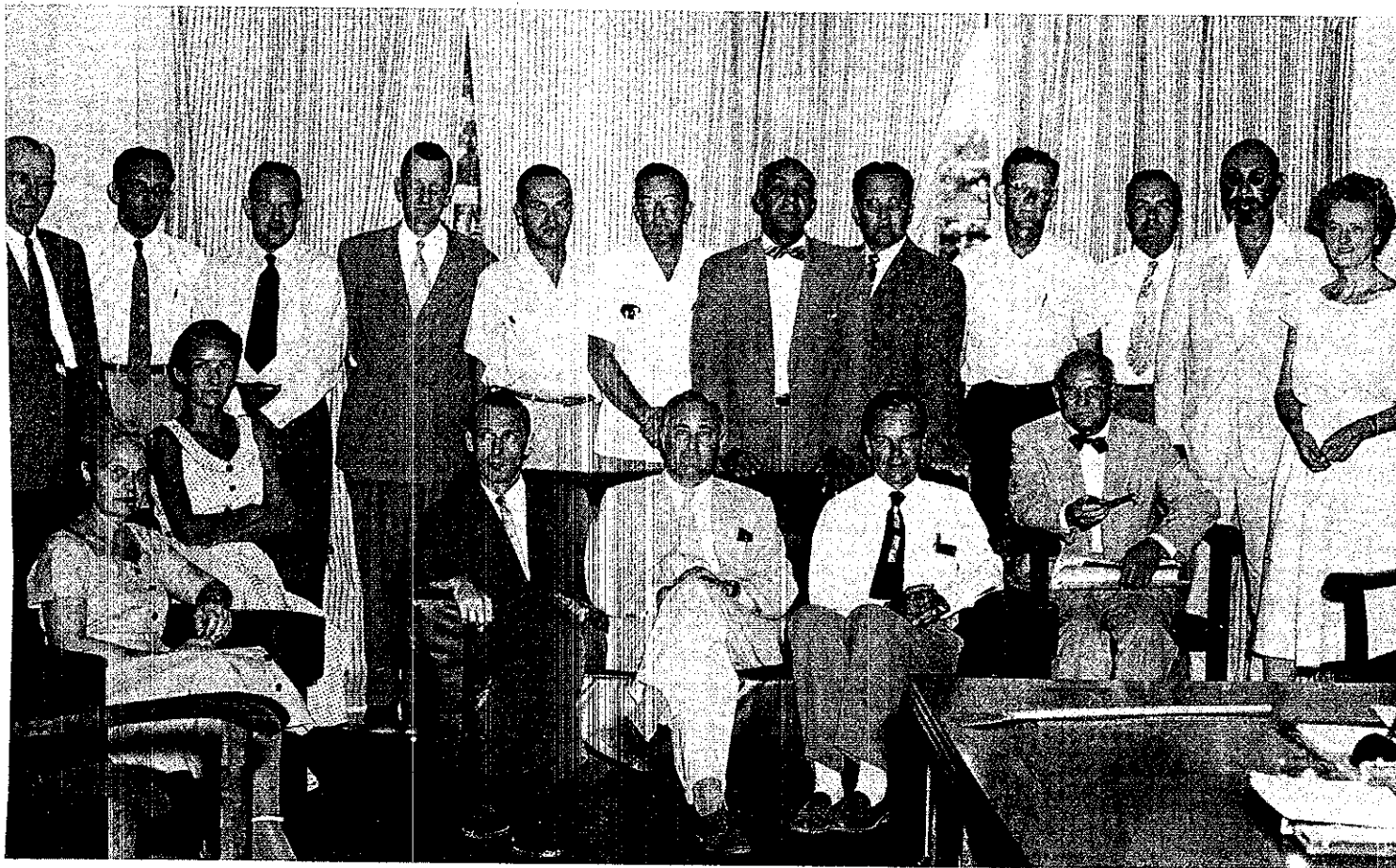
Here Dr. Harold Richardson, head of the Audio-Visual Department, and James A. Cudney prepare to shoot a recruitment film for the Vocational-Agriculture School in Kabul.



45

International Cooperation Administration

Personnel



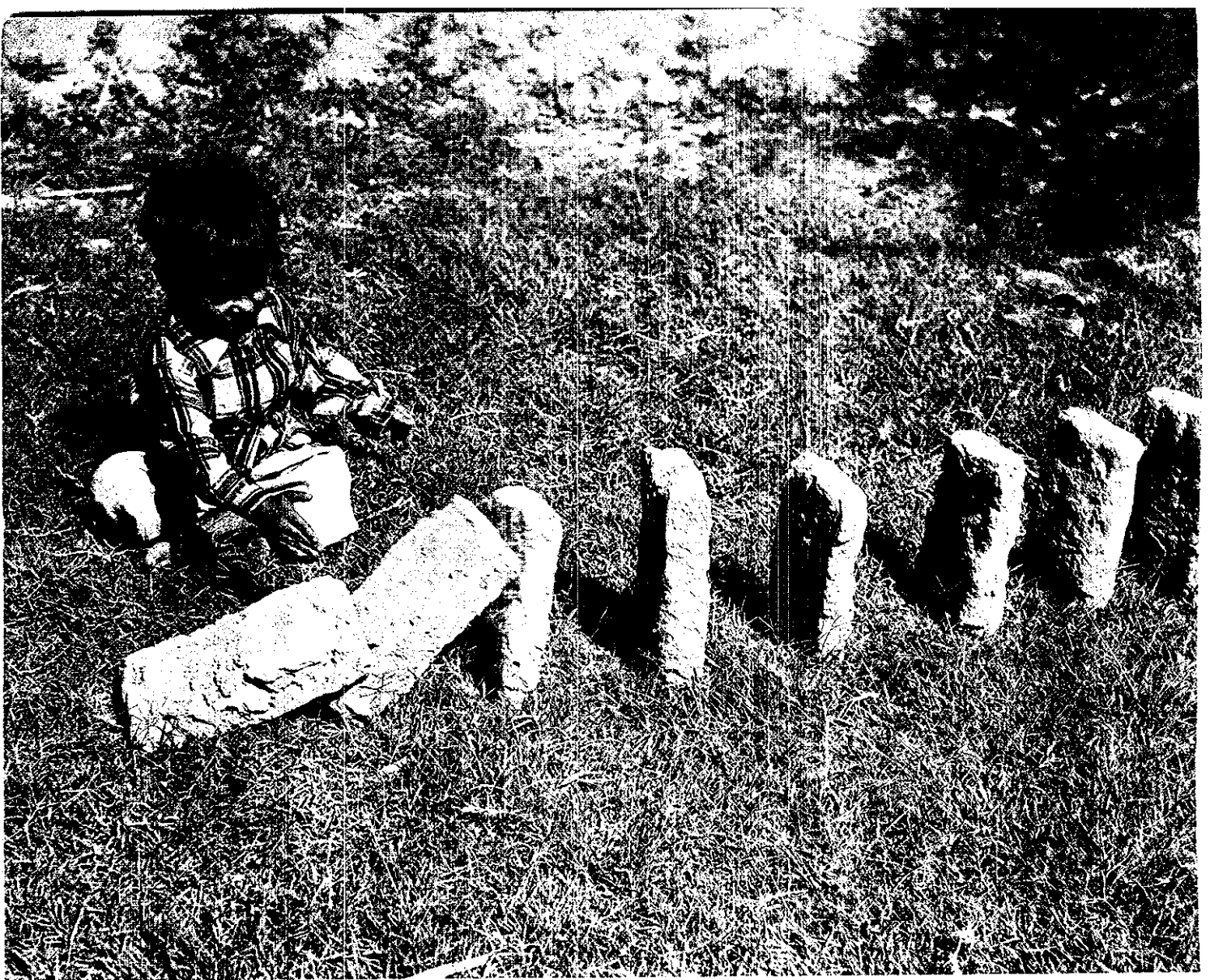
Above: ICA Administrative and Technical Support Personnel in Kabul.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Director
 Assistant Director for Operations
 Assistant Director for Helmand
 Controller
 Accountant
 Program Officer
 Assistant Program Officer
 Administrative Officer
 Secretary
 Housing Assistant
 Personnel Assistant
 Mail and Records Supervisor
 Clerk-Steno
 Clerk-Steno

PROGRAM TECHNICAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Education Adviser
 Audio-Visual Adviser
 Industrial Adviser
 Agricultural Adviser
 Public Health Adviser
 Procurement Officer
 Administrative Officer (Helmand)
 Property Officer
 Maintenance Mechanic
 Staff Assistant
 Clerk-Steno (Helmand)
 Clerk-Steno (Helmand)
 Clerk-Steno (Helmand)



*An idea
passed on
in the right way
brings results*